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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Explorations of Gen. Steedman in Georgia.

The Operations of the Bureau in that State.

What the People Say and Think About It.

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GEORGIA.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Gratifying Condition of Affairs Generally—Macon an Exceptional Locality—Comments—The Manner of Investigation—Opinions of the Different Classes—The Feeling Towards the Bureau—Behavior of the Freedmen, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, GA., Monday, June 11, 1866.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, in pursuing their investigation of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived here last Saturday, having completed their duties in the State of Georgia. They go from here into Alabama, starting this morning for Montgomery.

Their report from South Carolina and the Sea Islands has already been forwarded, and from it your readers may draw some inference as to the nature of the one forthcoming relative to the State of Georgia proper. Under the administration of Gen. TILLSON, the condition of the freedmen has been materially improved, and the feeling of bitterness between the two races, which followed emancipation, has been allayed to a great extent. No officers bearing military commissions, and detailed as agents of the Bureau, are engaged in planting, and the majority of them are efficient men, who have performed their duties in a manner acceptable to both blacks and whites. In short, with here and there an exceptional locality, a gratifying condition of affairs has been found in Georgia, and the Commissioners will undoubtedly report to that effect.

The most glaring exception to this general quiet is perhaps found in the vicinity of Macon, where the freedmen were loud in their complaints of ill-treatment, both by Bureau officers and white citizens. With unanimous accord, however, they agreed in stating that the intelligent classes of the whites conducted themselves with kindness and forbearance toward them, while the ignorant and poorer classes, including the rowdies, were overbearing and cruel. They cited instances of murder, unpunished either by the civil authorities or by the Bureau. They also complained of non-fulfillment of contracts on the part of the whites, but from my experience I know that great allowance should be made in receiving their statements regarding such matters. Many of them are indolent and inclined to shirk agreements, in order to accomplish which they resort to untruthfulness.

The matter of contracts is perhaps the most complicated question brought before the Bureau. The freedmen know but little, and in a majority of cases nothing, about business affairs, and are consequently easily preyed upon by wicked and designing men. Even when their employers are honest, they, from ridiculous misconstructions of their agreements, often make trouble. A more litigously-minded people do not exist on the face of the footstool than they are, and they rush to law on the most trivial pretences. As a universal rule, however, they submit quietly to decisions when rendered by Government agents, and obey their orders with apparent willingness. They acknowledge their ignorance, and rely implicitly on the good faith of the Bureau officers. When contracts are made it is the duty of the supervising officer to explain them minutely, which duty is sometimes performed in an indifferent manner, causing trouble in their execution. Another cause of trouble in the matter of contracts is occasioned by the desertion of freedmen. They agree to labor for a full year at a low rate of wages; but when work is pushed they abandon their contracts and seek other places of employment where they can obtain higher wages. As a matter of course, great damage to the interest of the employer ensues, and his crops are often placed in jeopardy. The freedmen have no property on which to levy in payment of such damages, and for that reason a few of the Bureau officers have resorted to punishments of the most extreme nature—such as ball and chain and others of a criminal character. It must be apparent to every one acquainted with the law on this subject that such punishments are unjust, and for this reason Gen. STEEDMAN has directed much of his attention to that particular point.

The manner in which the Commission accomplish their duty of inspection, or rather investigation, will, perhaps, interest your readers. On arriving at a city or town, the officer of the Bureau located there is generally notified of their presence, and ordered to open his books of record for inspection. When irregularities appear in them, he is called on for an explanation, after a thorough examination of the Bureau office, interviews with citizens are held, generally obtained through communication with the Mayor, or some one of prominence in the community. The politicians of each locality are always on the *qui vive* at our approach, and are the first ones to appear on the surface. The merchants and commercial men generally, are sometimes a little "backward about coming forward," while planters are often times so far in the rear as to require coaxing. The planting interest being the most important in its connection with the Bureau, the Commissioners are always particular in effecting interviews with that class. After the whites, though sometimes before them, the freedmen themselves are heard, and it is due to them to say that from them, the bulk of the important information relative to the peculations of Bureau officers in North Carolina, was elicited. Both Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON are peculiarly well adapted to their duties, as they are affable and pleasant, and possess the characteristic of patience in no slight degree, as well as tact in drawing out the ideas of those with whom they are in communication. As a rule, the interviews are a monotonous repetition of all previous ones. The opinions of the politicians are the same in Virginia as in South Carolina, or in North Carolina or Georgia. They denounce the Bureau in unmeasured terms, as calculated to antagonize the two races, and it is strange to see how often the same phrases and words are used in referring to this matter by persons located hundreds of miles apart. The planters entertain more moderate views, generally, although some of them, actuated by feelings of a personal nature, are as violent as the politicians. Most all of them, however, acknowledge that the Bureau performed excellent service, immediately after the surrenders, by assisting in reorganizing labor. The nature of this service, of course, depended on the character of the officers, but it is not too much to say that the majority of them were efficient in teaching both races the nature of their new relations toward each other. The difference of system or policy in different localities is the occasion of complaint on the part of the planters, and is, perhaps, the great bane of the bureau. Punishments are inflicted disproportionately, as there is no fixed law to determine them, and in some places bureau agents leave more or less in their prejudices towards either the whites or the freedmen. The freedmen in their interviews, without a single exception thus far, have fought for the bureau, even when they found fault with its officers. They seem to understand the principle of the institution, although, as I have before stated, some of them look upon it as an agency arranged for their special benefit, as against the whites, right or wrong. They say that a "poor Bureau is better dan no Bureau," and, with a few exceptions, claim that the influence of the poorer whites is so great that the better classes, however much inclined they may be to treat them kindly, will not do them justice. They tell tales of inadequate punishment of whites, and of inordinate punishment of blacks, by the civil authorities for the same crimes. The most prominent point of difference in opinion elicited at the interviews, is between the whites and the freedmen regarding the civil courts, the whites claiming that the negroes will get justice, and the blacks, on the contrary, claiming that they will not.

It is apparent to me, from what I have seen and heard during an extended experience in the South since the war, that political opinions and prejudices influence the whites in their expressions regarding the Bureau to a great extent. It is popular to denounce and ridicule it, and therefore the politicians are loud in their complaints against it, and the common people fall into their wake. The idea of a strong Federal agency placed in their midst is naturally repulsive to the masses, and the leaders are not slow in using its existence as a means to obtain power and influence. The sober-minded old men, with grey heads, who talk on the subject, tell me that the Bureau has been of great service in educating the people to a due appreciation of the changed condition of affairs, and I have no doubt but what it is true Furthermore, taking into consideration the testimony of both blacks and whites, I find that the sentiment of the former toward the latter is growing more favorable each day. The idea that the blacks are free and entitled to civil rights is strange to those who formerly controlled them as slaves, and time alone can eradicate the opinions and habits of slave times. The appearance of colored men on the witness-stand, and the punishment of whites on their testimony, is teaching the whites a lesson in the most forcible manner. The intelligent portion have already learned it; but the rowdies and the non-slaveholding community are slow in accepting it. I honestly believe that the majority of the old slaveholders would now control the affairs of the South in a manner acceptable to the freedmen, if it were not for the fact that the lower stratum of the community—most of whom did not loose a cent by the emancipation—are filled with animosity and hate against the blacks, such, for instance, as characterized the disgraceful mob of New-York City during the war. Much of the ill-feeling exhibited toward the blacks is occasioned by their own course, in disregarding obligations, and in assuming unwarrantable and arrogant airs, taught them by misguided or designing men who call them the only true people in the South.

It is the opinion of all the thinking men of the South with whom I have conversed, that the freedmen have deported themselves, as a general rule, with remarkable docility since their emancipation. There is no doubt but what they work faithfully in places where they are well paid, which statement is proved beyond doubt by the fact that in localities where the land is poor, and the planters are obliged to pay small wages, there are more complaints of non-fulfillment of contracts than anywhere else. The evidence elicited by the Steedman-Fullerton Commission sustains this belief, and it is a fact which cannot fail to gratify the friends of free labor. E. P. B.

Cotton in Southwestern Georgia—Kindly Feeling Toward the Colored Population—Unreliable Stories of Cruel Treatment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

Unavoidable circumstances prevented my taking a trip across the border into Florida, as I once fully intended, and obliged me to return here several days sooner than I contemplated. During my visit to Southwestern Georgia, I visited a large portion of the principal cotton section of the State, and acquainted myself pretty thoroughly with plantation life in Sumter, Dooly, Lee, Dougherty, Mitchell, Baker and Decatur Counties. The sum of my observation is highly satisfactory, both as to the prospects of the crop and the demeanor and condition of the freedmen, and my intercourse with both races has led me to the fixed conviction that the strictest non-intervention by the General Government in the relations between the employers and the freedmen is the only policy which will promote the best interests and happiness of both, and at the same time foster the productive industry of the country.

Whatever interested parties may say to the contrury, you may confidently rely on it that the masses of the white population are most kindly disposed to the colored people, treat them liberally—nay, indulgently—and willingly concede to them all the rights which legitimately belong to them under their altered condition. The laws of the State afford the most perfect protection to them against aggression or injustice of every kind, and the courts and juries are prepared to enforce those laws with perfect impartiality. All the stories of roving bands of negro-slayers and of numbers of freedmen and women murdered in the woods and drowned in the rivers, are wicked falsehoods invented and circulated by interested parties to mislead public opinion in favor of a political faction, and afford a plausible pretext for the continuance of the abnormal and ruinously-expensive institutions which supply them with pay and allowances from the United States Treasury, and enable them to oppress and swindle and disturb the communities which are cursed by their presence. I have heard these stories told in Augusta with a minuteness of detail as to circumstance and locality which might well deceive the unwary. I heard that Sumter County in particular was patroled from one end to the other by bands of white men, who ruthlessly killed every negro against whom the faintest shadow of complaint existed. I spent several days in that county. I traveled at all hours of the day and night. I associated with all classes of the population. I talked freely to the freedmen, the managers and the "poor whites," as well as with the landed proprietors, and I can assure you that I never saw or heard anything which could create a suspicion of any ill feeling between the races, much less of the existence of organized bands of assassins. If such there were, or if any such were even contemplated, I should have heard of it. I do not wish to be understood as representing the community as one in which primitive innocence and purity are to be found. I have no doubt that there are many bad negroes and bad white men who break the law and do many things forbidden by the decalogne. But I do say that order and obedience to law are the rule, and crime the rare exception. I heard of a negro man who had brutally used a white woman being shot down by the woman's husband as the constables were taking him to jail. I have heard of one or two instances where negroes have attempted to assault their employers and have been killed on the spot. The facts were not concealed. There was no premeditation or organized plan connected with them. It would of course have been better if the outraged husband had allowed the law to deal with the black ravisher of his wife, and if the assaulted employers had arrested and lodged in jail their assailants. But in a country where the blacks outnumber the whites so largely, and where the appliances of constables and magistrates are not at every man's door, the most law-abiding will not severely condemn a man for slaying a negro who has dishonored his wife or assaulted himself, with an ax or a knife. The "negro-killers," who are graphically described by the Capt. Bryants, are as mythical as the children of the mist, or Mr. HUME's spirits. They can be suppressed at a much less expense than eleven millions of dollars, and without the complex agency of Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Deputies and Agents.

Now that another attempt is made to prolong the existence of the Freedmens' Bureau, you may expect to see issue from the fertile brains of all the existing agents, a fresh batch of horrible atrocities worthy of a place in the next edition of the "Tales of Wonder." But where you do not find that the local courts have taken steps to punish the offenders, or the local Press has published the particulars, depend on it that the stories are falsehoods concocted in the "headquarters" of some agent of the bureau, and prepared for publication in the sanctum of the *Loyal Georgian*.

Let any impartial observer compare the condition of society in Southwestern Georgia, where the bureau is not universally known and felt, with that of Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, or Savannah, where agents are as numerous as blackberries, and if he does not agree with me that both black and white are happier, more contented, on better terms with each other, more virtuous, and more industrious where the bureau is in total eclipse than where its full effulgence is felt, I am ready to confess myself mistaken.

So long as the old slave codes were unrepealed and the negroes were deprived of legal protection and the right to appeal to the courts, every one agreed that there was a manifest necessity for the establishment of some authority to see that the freedmen were secure against wrong. It could not have been expected that the sudden emancipation of so many millions of negroes could have been attended with so little disturbance of the peace and good order of the country. It was the duty of the Government to provide the most certain protection for the emancipated slaves, and this was generally conceded, although the manner in which the duty was performed was very unanimously condemned, and not without reason. The exploits of the Gen. Wilds and Chaplain Frenches and Capt. Bryants, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who first introduced the institution in Georgia, challenge competition in their excess of outrage, and merciless oppression. But from the hour that the Legislature passed laws placing the negro on the same footing as the white man before the law, and that the Courts were reopened, and the authority of the civil magistrates of the State restored, the Freedmen's Bureau was as unnecessary in Georgia as it would be in Vermont.

I do not write from prejudice, and state nothing from hearsay. All I want is to restore peace and union, and I think the bold statement of the truth and the result of personal observation is the best way to effect that desirable object. *Inprimis*, the disposition of the whites to the blacks is generally of the kindest, and the blacks know and feel this, and prove it by their constant application to their former masters for advice and assistance. But if it were otherwise, and the necessity for a bureau as obvious as the reverse is the case, the present system must be modified and the present agents should all be dismissed. The only way to clean that Augean stable is to burn it, and purify the neighborhood. Reverend freedmen who have been led to believe that the only thing in the way of their being Bishops and members of Congress, is the cruel prejudice of the Southern whites, and that BRYANT and the Bureau will assuredly elevate them to those pinnacles of spiritual and temporal distinction, will naturally beg and implore the Government to continue the institution. Ambitious members of the colored laity, who used to be good village carpenters, bricklayers, tailors and shoemakers, but who now desire the forensic distinction promised them if they will collect money for the *Loyal Georgian* and the colored Savings Banks, will tell you that the Bureau is the Alpha and Omega of colored existence. But, if you ask the steady, hardworking freedman, what he thinks on the subject, what the Bureau has ever done for him, he will unhesitatingly tell you he "don't want no sich foolishness," and that he can get along very well without any other aid than his labor, his good behavior and the good will of the "white folks."

It is another great mistake to suppose that the white people are opposed to the education and improvement of the negroes. They do not believe that the African is capable of attaining a high order of intellectual advancement, but they are very willing to see them taught to read and write and the simple rules of arithmetic, and they would cheerfully aid in teaching them. I know many who are now daily teaching their servants themselves, and supplying them with all the necessary books, &c.

The fundamental mistake is the supposed animosity of the two races—the alleged desire of the superior to ill-treat and oppress the inferior. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of every thousand this is wholly untrue, and the thousandth case where it may be so, is controlled by the overwhelming public opinion.

To be efficient on the plan and on the hypothesis of its advocates, the Bureau must work in conjunction with a large army of occupation. What could one little five hundred dollar-agent do against a large band of negro-killers, armed to the teeth, with crape over their faces, prepared to execute numbers of freedmen on the edge of the Okefenokee Swamp? Even BRYANT and the *Loyal Georgian* would fail to stay the assassins unless he were backed by an adequate number of rank and file. And how many millions in addition to the eleven for the Bureau proper would be needed to keep up this standing army? Ought not the evidence be indisputable of the necessity for this outlay? Unaided and unexperienced the agencies will necessarily be nests of corruption, blisters to the white man and the black, utterly impotent to do any good.

I have examined the question thoroughly by personal and minute observation on the spot, and I give you the result of my honest, impartial judgment. If I thought there was any inclination to detract the freedmen, I should unhesitatingly tell you so—just as unhesitatingly as I pronounce the Bureau now to be a mischievous nuisance, as unnecessary for the purpose for which it is avowedly designed as it would be to appoint a Bureau to prove that Fenianism is a swindle and a humbug.

I hope to be in Milledgeville in a day or two. The Supreme Court of the State is in session there now, and is to decide the question this week of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the stay law enacted by the last Legislature, by which a creditor is forbidden to levy execution for a debt contracted anterior to June, 1865, provided the debtor agrees to pay the debt in four annual installments. The case will be argued by an eminent bar, and great interest is felt in the decision. QUONDAM.

Georgia Railroads—English Tourists—Fanatical Abolitionists—An Incident—Philanthropists—A Pernicious Example—Gen. Tillson and the Confederate Dead—Disgraceful and Treasonable Outrage—Augusta—Bad Feeling Toward Freedmen—Atlanta, Macon, Columbus—The Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OPELIKA, Ga., Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

From this point, before entering Alabama, I have an opportunity of forwarding another letter, occasioned by a provoking delay of the railroads, which arises from habitual non-connection. The railroads of Georgia, with one or two exceptions, are managed apparently more for the comfort of the employers than for the accommodation of travelers. Their schedules have been prepared without regard to time or connection, and, compared with any decent road in the North, they are as slow as old stage coaches. SHERMAN and WILSON pretty thoroughly destroyed the roads, ties and rolling stock, and they have been replaced with very poor substitutes. The Georgia Central, one of the wealthiest roads, and probably the best in the South, is in good condition between Savannah and Augusta, and is doing a fair business. The other roads, however, have but little patronage, and some of them are losing money.

A feature of Southern travel now-a-days is the number of English tourists attracted here by the historic interest of the late war. They are to be found everywhere, carrying with them, of course, the prejudices of their country, wondering and admiring the relics of our great contest, but claiming that they could have done better "hover the water." Some of them are tainted with sympathy for the secesh, but the greater part are Abolitionists of the extreme character. Of this latter class I met a man and wife at Savannah, looking after the Colorado gold mines which some "blasted Hamerican wag" had told them were located in that vicinity. While they were in Charleston they saw much to amuse them, and exhibiting great interest in the freedmen, the equal-rights inclination of the lady led to an exhibition of peculiar characteristics, which is thus related in a private letter written by a prominent planter there:

"The lady was particularly fascinated by the likely-looking freedmen she saw on the streets, and said she wished she had some daughters to marry them. When leaving, she requested the gentleman with whom she had been staying to allow his man-servant to take her luggage to the steamer. The freedman, who was a genuine-looking Congo of not very prepossessing appearance, took the trunk and followed to the wharf. As he had executed some other little commissions, he estimated his bill at a dollar and a half. Upon his delivering the trunk the lady gave him a dollar, and then, taking him by both hands, she drew him up and imprinted a kiss upon his protruding lips and bade him good-bye. Upon his return home he was asked how he had succeeded. 'Mighty fine lady,' was his reply; 'she gim me one dollar and a kiss, but I much radder she gim me de *half dollar*.' The freedman evidently thought more of money than affection."

This class of loving philanthropists do not come from England alone, but from the North, although I have not heard of any from the latter section paying for services in kisses. They do a great deal of harm by their talk, as from it the freedmen learn to think of their former masters in anything but a favorable light. Now that Slavery is dead, and the whites yet remain as the only capitalists who can employ labor, it is manifestly the interest of the freedmen to cultivate their friendship, instead of calling them rebels and pursuing a course calculated to increase the present partial dislike exhibited by their former masters. However much the former slave-owners may prate about their affection for their old slaves, it is evident that their interest in them has been decreased by the emancipation. To speak plainly, their welfare is no longer a matter of dollars and cents, and the little kindnesses now extended are the promptings of generous sympathy for the suffering. "They have no reason to care for us now," said an old colored man to me a few days since, "and some of 'em would like to see us perish to prove that freedom is a curse to us." The influence of the teachings of these "friends" can only be appreciated by those who have investigated the matter, and it is a remarkable fact that where Bureau officers, possessed of extreme radical opinions, have controlled affairs, the freedmen are now in the worst condition. Their minds have been unsettled and filled with longing after some undefinable thing, hopes for supremacy over their masters—and they are disatisfied. Their financial condition, or physical welfare, is of more importance to them than their political qualifications, and they begin to appreciate it.

An example of this kind of philanthropy is to be found in the person and doings of a man named BRYAN, editor of the *Loyal Georgian*, published at Augusta. He has the freedmen in that vicinity so completely under his control that the citizens actually fear him, and he is a stumbling-block in the way of the Bureau. A short time since his true character was exposed by the discovery that he was engaged in plundering discharged colored soldiers, by charging them $5 each for attempting to collect bounty-money to which they were not entitled. Gen. TILLSON, having put a stop to this, became obnoxious in the eyes of self-sacrificing BRYAN, and the object of a scurrilous and untruthful newspaper attack, which has been extensively copied and commented on in the Northern newspapers. The facts of the case are, that the Mayor of the city waited on Gen. TILLSON, and requested him to use his influence to prevent the blacks from making any demonstration on the day set apart by the citizens for the floral decoration of the graves of the rebel soldiers. Gen. TILLSON did not deny the right of the freedmen to do as they proposed, viz., decorate the graves of the Union soldiers on the same day; but advised them to select some other time, being anxious to obviate the increase of bad feeling between the two races. As a matter of course there is occasion for difference of opinion as to the propriety of such advice; but any one conversant with the circumstances and character of Gen. TILLSON will testify that he was actuated by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the freedmen under his charge. Notwithstanding his advice, however, the graves of our soldiers were elegantly decorated, and that, too, without any disturbance. The love of the freedmen for their departed friends is remarkable, and their fidelity to their memory is forcibly instanced by this occurrence.

It is said by those who ought to know, that the people of Augusta, in decorating the graves of their dead friends, outraged the principles of propriety by placing on them floral flags with the stars and bars in true rebel colors. For this act Gen. TILLSON cannot be blamed, as he had no authority to prevent it; and it is to be hoped that the disgraceful proceeding was not general in its observance. In Charleston and elsewhere, where I have had opportunity to learn something of these "floral offerings," they have been conducted in an unobjectionable manner, and it remains with Augusta alone to bear the odium of having disgraced itself by making the last resting-places of their friends the altars of treason. It is strange that these people will persist in perpetuating the memory of their former crimes, and it requires a large amount of charity to overlook such demonstrations. The Radicals of the North may well rejoice at such occurrences, as they are strong confirmation of their statements that the Southern people are still disloyal.

Augusta is a place of considerable importance, commercially, and appears to be doing a moderate business. Before the war only twenty-five policemen were required to keep order, but since the emancipation of the slaves and the semi-demoralization of camp life during the past four years, it has been found necessary to increase the force to a hundred men. In Savannah more whites are arrested for criminal offences than blacks, but in Augusta the exact opposite is the case. It is a hard matter to convict them, however, as they are able to prove an *alibi* whenever it is required, with evidence of their own color. One gentleman who had lost several bales of cotton informed me that he knew exactly where it was, and was fully convinced that he also knew the thief, but could prove nothing against him. He was afraid even to offer a reward for the white man who had purchased it, for fear that some negro, actuated by a desire for gain, would convict an innocent person. It is certainly true that there are a large number of idle colored people to be seen in the streets who have no visible means of support, and it is therefore probable that the statements above made are true. As an instance of the desire to do justice to the freedmen, and to repress bad feeling toward them, I was informed on good authority that a short time previous to my visit the Mayor had discharged a policeman for brutally striking one of them with a club.

In Hamburgh, S. C., just opposite Augusta, your readers will remember that Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON found a great deal to complain of in the conduct of the citizens toward the freedmen. Murders and outrages of the most damnable character had been committed and were yet unpunished. The citizens attributed these to a band of criminals from Texas and Tennessee, deserters from the rebel army, who were afraid to go home on account of crimes committed there. From recent developments I am led to believe that this band of desperadoes are not alone at fault. On the night of May 12, at 10 o'clock, a freedman was shot in his own house, near Abbeville, which is in the Hamburgh District of the Bureau, but out of the range of the band above referred to. On forwarding a statement of the facts in this case Col. DEVEREAUX, the Bureau Officer at Hamburgh, makes the following official statement:

"Since the local and Northern newspapers have been filled with slanders and attacks on the Bureau, outrages like this have increased tenfold. The Edgefield office is run down with complaints from freedmen, which we have no power of redressing. The whites are in high glee and the colored people despondent."

Atlanta, where SHERMAN commenced his memorable march, and which he depopulated and destroyed, is fast resuming its commercial importance as the great inland city of Georgia. Probably more than one-half of the burned buildings have been rebuilt, and cotton is to be found in the warehouses in no small quantities. Business seems to be thriving, and the people are apparently rapidly approaching their *ante-bellum* condition, financially. With financial success, political restoration will be easily accomplished, for as the present commercial despondency is removed, the people become more cheerful, and accept more moderate views of affairs. From actual observation I know it to be true, that so fast as the business men or politicians of the South recover from the prostration, and in some cases absolute poverty entailed on them by the war, they become more and more conservative in their political views.

It is a lucky thing for WASHINGTON IRVING that Rip Van Winkle did not fall asleep in Macon, for if he had he never would have been awakened. The solemn stillness of a church-yard at midnight is life and jollity compared with its dullness. The city suffered comparatively little by the war, but notwithstanding that business interests seem to drag at an exceedingly slow pace. Here it was that twelve hundred of our officers were confined as prisoners of war, and as a forcible instance of the changed state of affairs, it may be noted that Capt. CORCORAN, Sixteenth Infantry, one of the twelve hundred, is now Post Commandant. I visited the old prison ground, and found that WILSON's raiders had burned the stockade, but the spring, the cool waters of which quenched my thirst very often during August, a year ago, still remained. I took a drink from it in the old prison style, dipping the water up with my hand, just to see how it would taste to a free man. The hotels of Macon deserve especial mention, as they compare favorably with any in the South. The Laneir House, the largest in the city, presents comfortable attractions, especially to the traveler who has been charged five dollars per day a few days before in Atlanta.

A military court now in session at Macon, with Capt. G. W. WOLBRIDGE as Judge Advocate, and Col. AYER as President, is engaged in trying a civilian named W. A. GRIFFIN, charged with having feloniously appropriated Government property, while superintending the National Cemetery at Andersonville. According to the specifications he stole mules, horses, wagons, fodder and rations, amounting in value to $25,000 or thereabouts. He is a Tennessean by birth, I believe, but a resident of Georgia during the war, and claims to have been a Union man. His friends feel confident that he will be cleared.

Columbus, situated at the head of navigation on the banks of Chatt ahoochie, has been the most prominent manufacturing city in this section, but is now suffering from great depression in business caused by the destruction of its factories by WILSON during his great raid. Over three thousand persons, mostly poor whites, were thrown out of employment by the burning of these buildings, and a sad state of demoralization and prostitution has followed in consequence thereof among the female operatives. Aside from the public buildings and the factories, the city escaped with little damage, but the tearing up of the railroads, by which it has been isolated from business centres for a long time, resulted in almost total commercial depression. It is now recovering slowly, although the factories are not being rebuilt.

It would puzzle the very few who understand the South Carolina freedmen's code to form any idea about the condition of the crops in Georgia. One man tells you that the cotton has got a "good stand," and another says it is worthless, while the newspapers are howling continually about the present and prospective poverty of the State, on account of the failure of every kind of seed. Speculators are at the bottom of some of the tales floating about, but there is no doubt that in many localities the cotton crop has failed entirely, the planters having reseeded their lands with corn, while in others it is thriving in a most promising manner. The rains have done much damage, for as an Irish planter is said to have remarked, "whin it rains in Georgia, it does it with less judgment than ony place I know of." The wheat crop now being harvested, so far as I have been able to judge, is below the average. Corn is flourishing finely in some sections, and promises badly in others. In the vicinity of Americus, the garden of the State, I learn that crops of all kinds are in good condition, and that the harvest will be plentiful. E. P. B.

VIRGINIA.

The Political Condition of the State—The Three Great Divisions and Aims of Each—What the Former Rebels Now Hope to Do—The Leaders of Each of the Factions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

Sometimes it becomes necessary to treat a subject in detail, in order that it may be properly understood; and the politics of Virginia being in precisely this condition, must be my excuse if this letter shall be of greater length than usual. Believing myself in possession of the information necessary to the task, it is my present purpose to state plainly, and as briefly as possible, the present political condition of Virginia; and I am certain that the informtaion is sadly needed.

It must be premised and distinctly understood that there is in Virginia no such thing as a "rebel" or "Secessionist" in the popular meaning of those terms; that there is no man in the State who has any purpose, present or prospective, of attempting armed resistance to the laws of the Union, or of plotting in any way for the overthrow of the Federal Government. I am aware that this is a very startling and positive assertion, but think I am justified in making it; and I believe whoever follows this narrative to its end will agree with me; but I wish it here to be noted that I say now nothing about disaffection toward the Government or hatred on the part of some of the Northern people. I simply say there is no such thing as a "rebel" or "Secessionist" in Virginia. Those names are often used even here to designate a certain school of politics, but only for the reason that the war destroyed old party lines and party names, and affairs have not yet assumed such a shape as to make a new political nomenclature possible. When a Virginian says that another is a rebel, he only means to designate a person who was generally a Democrat before the war, who was an advocate of secession in 1861, who was a rebel as long as there was a rebellion, and whose political affiliations now in the North are with the Vallandigham-Voorhees school, and by no means implies that the person so designated is now, or intends in the future to be, as a matter of fact, a "rebel." This poverty of partisan designation is a far more serious matter that would appear. It is no longer possible to fix a man's political status by uttering a party name or crying a party shibboleth, and hence arises much of the ignorance in the North of the real political condition of the lately rebel States. Having the name "rebel" constantly dinned into their ears, it is not surprising that the Northern people do not stop to consider that the present desires of those who were rebels extend only to changing the *personnel* of the Government and not to its overthrow; that anxious as they may be for the confusion of the Radicals, they only desire it to be accomplished through the ballot-box. For convenience sake, and because I am convinced that they will in the future politics of the State be known by that name, the class usually known as rebels I shall designate as Democrats.

Coming now to sketch the political parties in the State, I must first state them:

I. The Radicals.
II. The National Unionists.
III. The Democrats.

1. The Radicals have quite recently declared their creed and developed their purposes by means of the Alexandria Convention. The name they then adopted was that of the Republican-Union Party of Virginia; but they are Radicals in the present partisan meaning of that word. They are bent upon several leading measures of political action, the chief of which is the distranchisement of everybody connected in any way with the rebellion, and the enfranchisement of all the negroes—a proposition that, carried into effect, would vest the political power of the State in the blacks and a very small moiety of the whites. The only virtue these men have is that of not having joined the rebellion; and they seem disposed to make it cover a multitude of sins. Claiming political toleration for themselves, they would deny it to everybody else. Born fanatics, and for the most part men of the smallest modicum of brain, they never stop to inquire into the practicability of their schemes, nor to note what infinite mischief their agitation may cause the real Unionists of the State. Devoted adherents of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and his "conquered provinces" theory, because they can see in it power and pelf, they are of course bitter opponents of the President and his policy, and worse than that, as a means of State action have, though with a different purpose, begun a warfare upon the Alexandria Constitution, the chief bulwark of Virginia Unionism. The Radicals wish it to give way to a military despotism, wherein they shall be the power behind the throne, and the Democrats want substituted for it an instrument of their making, with more of Southern flavor about it.

The leaders of Virginia Radicalism are JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, LEWIS MCKENZIE, JOHN HAWXHURST, GILLETT F. WATSON and LYSANDER HILL, and these have lately been joined by eleventh-hour converts in JOHN F. LEWIS, of Rockingham, JOHN MINOR BOTTS and Gov. PEIRPONT. Taking it for granted, however, that the three last will not be steadfast in a faith with which they are not even yet fully indoctrinated, Virginia Radicalism must, in the future, as in the past, look to UNDERWOOD & Co. for guidance. The power of these men for mischief is not to be doubted, for the State has already too severely felt it. They have had the usual success of bigots in sowing discord where there should have been concord, distrust where confidence was a sovereign remedy. Dragging that noble word, loyalty, in the mire of partisanism until it lost its significance, and substituting fealty to a party for loyalty to the country, they have hung around the corridors of Congress for the past months, pouring into the ears of members fearful tales of the disloyalty of Virginia, bolstered up by pure inventions and distorted facts; and numerous instances of such cases could be cited, if it would not lengthen this letter beyond any ordinary patience.

The mischief these men do, however, is not so much in traducing their State abroad, as in making Unionism contemptible at home. They claim to be the *only* reliable Union men in the State, and assert their creed to be the only possible one for a Union party: and the people of Virginia, well knowing the proscriptions, hangings and confiscations these men would inaugurate had they the power, are not much to blame if they distrust, despise and hate them. Judge UNDERWOOD is the chief exponent of the Virginia Radicals, and that man is sanguine, indeed, who expects her people to respect or trust a party swayed by such passions as those portrayed in the recent charge.

Though indirectly powerful for mischief, the Radicals are powerless for everything else. Numerically, they are now, always have been, and always will be, contemptible. They cannot poll a corporal's guard in any precinct in the State outside of Alexandria and Norfolk, and in these cities they never did and never will carry an election. In short, one train of cars of the ordinary number could transport the whole party out of the State. If they were in truth the only loyal men in the State, I am ready enough to admit that loyalty is a very scarce article in Virginia.

I come now to my second subdivision.

THE NATIONAL UNIONISTS.

It is well to remark at once that the party is unorganized, is "lying about loose," and that its creed and purposes can only be gathered by patient investigation and intimate acquaintance with the drift of public opinion—in fact, what now exists is more the germ than the party itself; but it is a germ that promises much of good for the future of Virginia and the nation.

The National Unionists comprise all who have accepted in absolute good faith the results of the war; of all who support the President's policy truly and faithfully in all its parts; who are determined, if possible, to prevent the return of the old Secession or Democratic Party to power in the State; who were and are anxious that the Republican Party shall pursue such a line of action that they may be able to affiliate with them, and at the same time have some chance of successfully combatting their political adversaries at home. I do not know that I can better give an insight into the thoughts of the party than by inserting the following extracts from a letter recently received from one of the most prominent and influential men in the State. This gentleman, intimately acquainted with the politics of Virginia, and long noted for his acumen as a politician, writes thus:

"The Republican Party in Congress is making a great mistake. It seems determined that the Union men of the South shall have no chance. Now surely we could have carried the South in a little time if we had been aided and encouraged from Washington. What a mistake to think that there was not white men enough in the South to make a Union Party! You know how sick the people are of secession and secessionists, and what a splendid opportunity was presented of building up a great Union Party at the South based upon the old Clay-Webster, Bell-Everett Whigs, and upon the old Jackson and modern Douglas Democrats. But Congress has proceeded upon the weak and dishonoring idea that there were not enough white men among these two populous classes at the South to make a controlling alliance for the Republican Party, and that its only hope of securing a foothold at the South is through negroes and negro suffrage. So, there can be no Union men or Union Party at the South unless they are black men, or, if white, unless they, in a partisan sense, become a sort of negro drivers or negro herdsmen; at least, such seems to be the determination of Congress.

The whole idea is wrong. A strong Republican Party can be built up at the South, if Congress will only help us a little, or at least desist from doing so much to bring us into popular disfavor. If Congress would help and not hinder us, we can carry negro suffrage in Virginia, on the plan proposed by Mr. GREELEY in the *Tribune*, early last Summer, of requiring a property and educational qualification from white and black. I would advocate the measure with zeal, and I could make the measure popular if Congress would not continually imply in its action toward the Union men of the South that the only sort of Union Party possible with us is a party composed of negroes and the class of whites who consort with negroes. What a great and powerful party is the Republican Party of the North; and how easily could it extend its power, and control the South itself, if it would recognize the Union element here and give it a helping hand! Let them consider. The chivalry or Secession Party are utterly discredited with our people. The old-line Democrats hate them even more cordially than the old-line Whigs. These two latter powerful elements are ripe to be formed and combined into a controlling Union Party, to coöperate with the like elements at the North. Why should the Union men of the South not be permitted to form their elements into controlling power to act in alliance with the Republicans of the North? Why should Congress do so much to prevent their doing so? Why should it do so much to revive the influence and fortunes of the Secession Party here?"

This letter, coming from the source it does, is entitled to the careful consideration of the friends of the Union everywhere, and I am bound to add that to its writer is Virginia indebted more than any one else for the creation of a public sentiment that made possible the enlightened legislation last Winter concerning the freedmen. The letter, however, betrays more the regrets than the hopes of the Union Party here—speaks more of what might have been that what will be.

Although the real Union men of Virginia are without organization and without a Press, they are, to the extent of their means, creating a public sentiment for the overthrow of Democratic power. Expediency and inclination both forbid the adoption by them of the extreme doctrines of the Radicals; but they are equally opposed to those of the Copperheads. Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM are equally types of Northern politics with which they cannot coalesce, and their affiliations naturally are with that Spartan band of conservative Republicans who have stood in the "imminent deadly breach," endeavoring to shield the country from both these factions. I do not know that I can more pertinently describe the political creed of the *Virginia* than by saying that it is in all essentials identical with that of this journal.

The leaders of the Union Party embrace some of the noblest and most honored names in the State, for among them are Hon. ALEXANDER RIVES and Hon. WM. T. JOYNES, both Judges of the Court of Appeals; Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, Hon. B. J. BARBOUR, Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, Hon. ROBERT RIDGWAY, all members elect of Congress, and scores of others, comprising as much of intellectual, social and moral worth as is to be found in the same number of men anywhere on earth. A party thus headed must inevitably have immense power over public action, even if it does not itself guide it, and hence the respect that has been shown to these men by their adversaries. But there is no doubt whatever that, properly supported and encouraged from Washington, this party is itself omnipotent in the State.

I go on now to

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Virginia Democrats, whilom Secessionists, in common with their brethren in the faith everywhere, are like the Bourbons, in learning nothing and forgetting nothing. They believe it possible to reinaugurate the *antebellum* politics in detail and in general; they abate nothing of their idea of Southern superiority, and surrender nothing of their belief in secession, except as to its practicability. They do not accept the results of the war, because they still maintain State Sovereignty, and believe that no man in all the nation should be ostracised or punished for political offences, except some few of the Sumner-Stevens class; they do not support the President's policy in good faith and in all its parts, because they turn out and keep out of office all men who are "unquestionably loyal;" they vie with Mr. HORACE GREELEY in sympathy for, and devotion to JEFFERSON DAVIS; they proscribe, socially and politically, Union men, because they are such, no matter whether they are natives, or incomers or sojourners from the North. They hoot at the idea of any of them having committed treason, and laugh at the thought of its being made odious. On the contrary, they glorify rebellion and idolize its soldiers and statesmen, and insist upon their right to elect them to high place in the Federal Government. They will have no proscription except of Union men, and tolerate no test oaths unless to exclude such of their own citizens as would not join them in secession.

This party is in short the old haughty, aggressive, intolerant, treasonable Democracy, South, of ante-war days over again, and their purposes only have been changed by the war, and not their creed, or rather I should say the means by which they hope to attain their ends. Then they proposed the establishment of an independent government of their own; now they aim at taking the Federal Government itself into their keeping and imbuing it with their spirit. Let them succeed in this, with the aid of Northern Copperheads, and they hope to reënact in Washington the old *rôle* of supremacy they played so long. To transfer the Confederate Government in spirit if not in form to Washington, and establish it securely in the Capitol, in the White House, and in the Departments, is now their purpose.

The ancient leaders of this school of Virginia politics, HUNTER, MASON, SEDDON, EX-GOV. SMITH, et al., having fallen temporarily into discredit with the Federal Government, have retired for the time. New men assume the guidance, and strangely enough the only men who have acquired prominence as its latter-day apostles are two Old Line Whigs, Hon. JOHN B. BALDWIN and Hon. A. H. H. STUART. Of all the old secession leaders the interminable HENRY A. WISE is the only one who has the hardihood to again attempt the *rôle* of a leader, and that he has been permitted to do so is a sad misfortune to the State.

Of course, this Democracy is a formidable, if not the controlling power of the State. Their nerve, brassiness, shrewdness and intolerance is every day, with the aid of THADDEUS STEVENS, "hammering at the other end of the line," rebuilding their shattered political fortunes, and they must inevitably resume their wonted sway, if the Unionists do not display more of energy and courage than they have yet done.

A CLOSING WORD.

I have dealt as briefly as possible with the theme on hand and although much might yet be said that would shed light on the political condition of Virginia, I have already gone to so great length as to render it impossible. I do not expect either Virginia Radicals or Democrats to admit that I have done them justice: but, nevertheless, I have. Even some who class themselves as Unionists will deny the correctness of my limning as to them, and repudiate *in toto* the ideas I have embodied in this letter; but maugre all that, they too have justice done them. Facts can be cited to justify all the conclusions at which I have arrived, which have not been more fully set forth because I wished to give a comprehensive statement of Virginia politics. E. C.

LOUISIANA.

The Disastrous Effects of the Late Floods.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 7, 1866.

The unhappy condition of Louisiana, so far as her producing character is concerned, is not only interesting as it relates to the present and future prosperity of the State, but also nationally important so far as her productive resources affect the material welfare of the country at large. It is safe to say, that probably in no land of equal size and of such naturally abundant resources, was there ever a country so prostrated, so perfectly overwhelmed by misfortune. The consequence must be, sooner or later, a pecuniary prostration and individual suffering that is difficult to realize. The disasters of which we speak are the immediate result of a two-fold misfortune—the inundation, for want of efficient levees, of the rich bottom lands from the natural and ordinary annual rise of the Mississippi River, and the extraordinary floods of the Washita and Red Rivers, following the four years of derangement and losses incidental to the war. It is true that at the present time the largest part of the richest and most productive lands of the State *are under water*, and that the crops of the year 1866-67, as far as these lands are concerned, are already more than half destroyed.

The flooded country, from the extraordinary rise of the Washita and Red Rivers, includes almost literally the entire parishes of Natchitoches, De Soto, Rapide, West Baton Rouge, and the best portion of St. Mary's Parish, known as "the Sugar-bowl of Louisiana." Here we have at a glance a group of the largest and best parishes of the State under water—parishes which, in 1860, according to official statistics, contained over 316,000 acres of land under the most careful cultivation, in cane, cotton and corn. So destructive and thorough has been this flood since its rise, that we hear of one town on Red River, in Texas, that has been completely swept away. Alexandria, which is thirty feet above ordinary high-water mark, and located below "the rapids," is now four feet under water; all the buildings erected on the sites of those destroyed by the army at the time of "BANKS' Expedition," have crumbled away, and other buildings which escaped the conflagration are more or less injured. The condition of the plantations, residences, gin-houses, fences and other necessary expensive improvements, may be imagined, and the amount of the permanent injury must be added to that of the annual crop.

Turning to the Mississippi are bottom lands lying below the mouth of Red River, including a portion of Avoyelles Parish, with Point Coupeé, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, including a large portion of the wealthiest and most highly-cultivated sugar region of the State; this section is under water, from the ordinary annual rise of the Mississippi River. The levees which were destroyed through the continuance of the war, were subsequently made in haste and with, from unavoidable circumstances, insufficient care, and consequently gave way the moment their protection was required. In 1860 these parishes produced in round numbers 83,000 hogsheads of sugar, 78,000 barrels of molasses, and 52,000 bales of cotton. The section includes that part of the State that but for the destruction of the levees by acts of war, could have been cultivated with general success in spite of all casualties, and the planters for these three years past perseveringly attempted to do so, but the levees at some point could at an unexpected moment be cut, so that the planters in this section were finally more exhausted by these failures than if they had made no effort at all to raise a crop. This year these same planters have gone to work, and, although by the necessity of running into debt made quadruply more dependent upon success, have had their hopes most unexpectedly blasted.

Illustrative of the way these overflows work, we would observe that up to the 1st of May, in the parish of Rapide, for instance, there was over 55,000 acres of cotton planted, being nearly as much as was ever put in the ground any one year. Two weeks ago it was calculated that half of this planted cotton was under water, and the water since that time has not only been on a stand, thus effectually rotting the vegetation under it, but it has actually increased in volume. As the water recedes, planters are dropping in fresh seeds in the slowly developing surface of the lands. If the frosts this year are "late," the cotton seed cast into the earth at such an unseasonable time may at best yield one-third of a crop. Meantime, as a general rule, the merchants doing business in these inundated regions are either discouraged at the dark future, or have already advanced all their available means.

And here let me state that the hopeful perseverance of these unfortunate planters—the manner they meet disaster upon disaster—the determination they display to succeed—deserve sympathy and consideration, and should call forth the friendliest feelings from the more fortunate sections of the Union.

Turning from the low and fertile alluvial lands, we find that the upland planters have not escaped the prevailing disasters. For very many years the South has not known a season of such abundant and continued rains, accompanied by wind and storm. In many sections "among the hills," the cotton has been once or twice this season washed out of the furrow by the descending torrents, so that there has been almost an equal amount of damage done where ordinarily the water was not an element of destruction. In the future even, the planter has no positive safety. Wet seasons are proverbially unhealthy, and remarkable for the production of the army worm and other destructive insect life that so often blast the industry of the planter.

So much for the pecuniary loss; the individual suffering cannot be conceived. Entire communities in a few days have found their homes desolated past redemption; the water has floated away literally houses, fences, and every conceivable necessity of a farm; the cattle have been drowned or dispersed, and a desolation has come again even more appalling than met the eyes of the early settler who commenced his cabin in the primitive forest. Families once wealthy and still refined, already reduced to the starvation point by the evils of the war, are now helpless and homeless, and already there is going up from the victims a cry for food. It seems appalling to contemplate the effects of this tripple affliction on the State of Louisiana of floods from the Red River, of floods from the Mississippi, and of descending floods from the heavens. How much the United States Government can do to relieve this present and prospective distress is a matter of question. The State lacks the means to do much; the Federal Government lacks power. One thing the Federal Government can possibly do. Amid all this suffering, the imposition of the Revenue Laws in these afflicted regions is a terrible infliction; it is difficult, nay almost impossible, to meet the requirements of the tax-collector. There is not currency in the country, or successful productive industry, to command the amounts, though small they may be. If it were possible for the Federal Government to suspend or remit the revenue tax for the current year at least, in these inundated regions, it would be felt as a paternal act, and, without materially crippling the revenue, possibly bring forth a harvest of reciprocal good-feeling which would go a long way to solve the difficulty of reconstruction between the once belligerent sections. T. B. THORPE.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

CHANDOS: A novel, by Ouida, author of "Strathmore," &c., Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Chandos is assuredly a novel—there can be no doubt of that fact, and more than this it is in some respects a remarkable novel—curious would perhaps be a more appropriate adjective did it not involve tautology to apply it to a novel. Impossibilities are the staple of the book. Impossible men blessed with impossible wealth do all sorts of impossible things, and dealing with such material it is not at all strange that "Ouida," who is blessed with a very vivid imagination should have produced a work which to a certain extent sets at defiance all the rules of art and of novel writing. "Ernest Chandos" is the name of the central character of the work. He is the son of an English statesman, surpassing Pitt in astuteness and Burke in eloquence, and inherits from his father possessions so vast and wealth so great, that besides the paternal estates, he has a magnificent establishment in London, a hotel in Paris, and a palace somewhere in Turkey, on the Bosphorus, we believe, whither he makes brief excursions during the Summer in a superb yacht. Two Circassian damsels whom he has brought from the East are his personal attendants. He lavishes his money upon mistresses to whose beauty even the gorgeous language of "Ouida" fails to do justice, and is, moreover, so tender-hearted that he hardly ever sees a fellow-being in misery without lifting him out of the gutter, taking him home with him, and pensioning him off for life, if he does not even make him his personal companion. In this way he picks up John Trevenna at Homburg, pays his debts when he had lost an immense amount by gambling, and thereafter this fellow becomes his constant attendant and man of business. Trevenna, by the way, to anticipate the story, turns out to be the illegitimate brother of "Chandos," and has been taught by his mother that his life will be spent in vain if he does not pull down into the dust the one who inherits the old Earl's possessions. While he is acting the part of a devoted attendant to "Chandos," he is, in fact, involving him deeper and deeper in debt, until by fraudulent means and fair he is enabled to make the gratifying announcement to his patron one fine morning that he is ruined. This news comes with all the more crushing effect since "Chandos" has just become engaged to the "Queen of the Lilies," after having wandered among all the other flowers of the garden and sipped their sweets to his heart's content. He tells this Queen of his misfortune, and she accuses him of having practiced fraud and deceit upon her, whereupon "Chandos" concludes to "leave." He goes to Paris, sinks into the gutter almost, after having lost in the gambling house everything he has taken with him, but is roused to a sense of his shame by an encounter with Trevenna, who strikes him a blow and thus reveals to him his deep degradation. "Chandos," by virtue of his splendid talents, for he is a poet, dramatist, musician, &c., &c., gradually regains the position he has lost. In his wanderings he accidentally meets, falls in love with, and marries a beautiful girl, Castalia, who turns out to be the daughter of an English nobleman, who befriended "Chandos" in the time of his adversity, purchasing the Clarencieux estates and keeping them for him seventeen or eighteen years in the hope that he might some day return to take possession. This "Chandos" ultimately does just in time to prevent John Trevenna from realizing the darling hope of his life, which was the possession of these same estates as his own. Trevenna, during this time, had worked his way into Parliament and gained great distinction as a statesman, but suddenly finds himself completely in the power of his old benefactor whom he had so grossly injured. By a sublime exercise of self-abnegation, "Chandos" refrains from crushing Trevenna, and the book closes with the two heroes still living. "Ouida" has evidently seen or heard just enough of English high life to imagine that it is socially rotten, for of the innumerable female characters introduced, but one or two—and they insipid beings—are virtuous. He has also dipped into the classics and modern languages sufficiently to scatter French mottoes through the headlines to his chapters, and to spice the narrative with classical allusions, many of which only serve to show how superficial his attainments actually are. The book is thoroughly sensational, and, in the main, decidedly pernicious in its tendency. Old novel readers who want a new sensation, will peruse it and be gratified, just as a toper, whose taste is dulled, would be thankful for a drink which might tickle his palate.

MISS FORRESTER. A Novel. By Mrs. Amelia B Edwards. 8vo., paper. New-York: American News Company.

Why is it that the most prominent characters in recent novels are generally a sort of female Lucifers? They are sometimes small, compact, wiry but delicate ladies, with gray eyes and pale faces; sometimes they are a large, strong, Rubens style of women—but they all, whether Venuses or Psyches, have magnificent busts and yellow hair. They are all very clever and very wicked, but their wickedness is a sort of predestinated attribute, against whose influence they not only do not rebel, but on which they found a sort of scorn for that conventionalism which the simple portion—that is, the non-criminal portion—of humanity call virtue. The great popularity of more than one living novelist has been built up with the aid of the heroine we refer to. When vice is portrayed in alliance with beauty and genius, and its grosser details kept from view, even the most prudish are interested, for there is in us all something of the old Adam still. And beside the relish felt for the vicious and the horrible, there is an instinctive admiration for talent and power, even though they be in the service of a totally depraved nature, which renders the sensation literature we allude to popular. *Miss Forrester* is a book of this kind, clever, full of incident, character and passion, and not without a certain matured refinement of style which it is always pleasant to recognize. It is very Frenchy in many respects, but that fact will commend it to many, and its knowledge of society is unquestionable.

PATRIOTIC ELOQUENCE: Being Selections from One Hundred Years of National Literature. By Mrs. C. M. Kirkland. New-York: C. Scribner & Co.

The field in which Mrs. Kirkland has gleaned is a wide one, and no two workers in it would be likely to make identical selections in more than one case out of ten; yet each might discharge the task with equal acceptability. We miss some specimens of patriotic eloquence which might appropriately have found a place in such a work as this by Mrs. Kirkland; but on the whole she has displayed excellent taste and judgment. As originally arranged, this volume was only brought down to the beginning of the rebellion, and the publishers have done well in introducing selections from the poetry and eloquence of the last four years. Without them the work would have been far from complete.

BEYMINSTRE. A Novel. By the author of "The Silent Woman," &c. 12mo, pp. 407. New-York: Carleton.

The author of this novel must be commended for his or her good intentions. Regina Howard is a really noble woman—a heroine of private life; but making her acquaintance involves wading through such a quagmire of small talk and smaller events, that many readers will be weary before the journey be over.

THE ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Marsh. 8vo, paper, pp. 115. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This is a novel with all the modern improvements, except as to its typography, which is wretched. There is a gouty old Admiral and a dark-eyed daughter; a simple-hearted gallant lover, who graduates into matrimony with said daughter, a trusted friend of both; a case of adultery; a duel; two deaths; a life-long remorse, &c., &c. Enough has been said to induce some people to read and others not to read the *Admiral's Daughter*.

THIRTY YEARS OF ARMY LIFE ON THE BORDER. By Col. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., author of "The Prairie Traveler." With numerous illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

There is a charm and romance in "life on the border" which deepens as the frontier is pushed further West. Even the stirring events of the last few years have detracted very little, if at all, from the interest with which old and young alike read of adventures among the red men. Nor is this phenomenon difficult of explanation. When men move in such masses as did our armies that lately operated in the South, there is not so much opportunity for constant excitement as when a few cavalrymen or foot soldiers, at distant and exposed posts, are compelled to keep continually on the watch to guard against sudden attacks by the treacherous Indians. Very few officers, even in the regular army, have seen so much of service on the frontier as Col. Marcy, and not many who have had the experience could tell their adventures as well as he does in this volume. He shows that he observed closely the habits and customs of the savages, with whom he constantly came in contact, and besides the entertainment which the volume affords in the way of vivid pictures of life on the frontier, it gives us a large amount of valuable information regarding the characteristics of the different Indian tribes. A few extracts will perhaps best indicate the general character of the work. Col. Marcy gives this interesting information regarding the way in which the different tribes are distinguished:

The name of each tribe of Indians has a signification, which is represented by a sign that is well understood by them all.

The Comanche, or "Snake," is indicated by making with the hand a waving motion, in imitation of the crawling of the reptile.

The Cheyenne, or "Cut Arm," by drawing the hand across the arm to imitate cutting it with a knife.

The Arapahoes, or "Smellers," by seizing the nose with the thumb and forefinger.

The Sioux, or "Cut-throats," by drawing the hand across the throat.

The Pawnees, or "Wolves," by placing a hand on each side of the forehead, with two fingers pointing to the front, to represent the narrow, sharp ears of the wolf.

The Crows, by imitating the flapping of the bird's wings with the palms of the hands.

On approaching strangers, the prairie Indians put their horses at full speed, and persons not familiar with their peculiarities and habits might interpret this as an act of hostility; but it is their custom with friends as well as enemies, and should not occasion groundless alarm.

When a party is discovered approaching thus, and are near enough to distinguish signals, all that is necessary in order to ascertain their disposition is to raise the right hand with the palm in front, and gradually push it forward and back several times. They all understand this to be a command to halt, and if they are not hostile it will at once be obeyed.

Here is a ludicrous incident which might have its counterpart in more civilized life:

The Indians are desirous of procuring from whomsoever they meet, testimonials of their good behavior, which they preserve with great care, and exhibit upon all occasions to strangers, as a guarantee of future good conduct.

On meeting with a chief of the Southern Comanches, in 1849, after going through the usual ceremony of embracing, and assuring me that he was the best friend the Americans ever had among the Indians, he exhibited numerous certificates from the different white men he had met with, testifying to his friendly disposition. Among these was one that he desired me to read with special attention, as he said he was of the opinion that perhaps it might not be so complimentary in its character as some of the others. It was in these words:

"The bearer of this says he is a Comanche chief, named Senaco; that he is the biggest Indian and best friend the whites ever had; in fact, that he is a first-rate fellow; but I believe he is a d——d rascal, *so look out for him.*"

I smiled on reading the paper, and, looking up, found the chief's eyes intently fixed upon mine with an expression of the most earnest inquiry. I told him the paper was not as good as it might be, whereupon he destroyed it.

The following story of Black Beaver is readable:

In 1849 I met with a very interesting specimen of the Delaware tribe whose name was Black Beaver. He had for ten years been in the employ of the American Fur Company, and during this time had visited nearly every point of interest within the limits of our unsettled Territory. He had set his traps and spread his blanket upon the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia; and his wanderings had led him South to the Colorado and Gila, and thence to the shores of the Pacific in Southern California. His life had been that of a veritable cosmopolite, filled with scenes of intense and startling interest, bold and reckless adventure. He was with me two seasons in the capacity of guide, and I always found him perfectly reliable, brave and competent. His reputation as a resolute, determined, and fearless warrior did not admit of question, yet I have never seen a man who wore his laurels with less vanity. When I first made his acquaintance I was puzzled to know what to think of him. He would often, in speaking of the prairie Indians say to me,

"Captain, if you have a fight, you mustn't count much on me, for I'ze a big coward. When the fight begins I 'spect you'll see me run under the cannon; Injun mighty 'fraid of big gun."

I expressed my surprise that he should, if what he told me was true, have gained such a reputation as a warrior; whereupon he informed that many years previous, when he was a young man, and before he had ever been in battle, he, with about twenty white men and four Delawares, were at one of the Fur Company's trading-posts upon the Upper Missouri, engaged in trapping beaver. While there, the stockade fort was attacked by a numerous band of Blackfeet Indians, who fought bravely, and seemed determined to annihilate the little band that defended it. After the investment had been completed, and there appeared no probability of the attacking party's abandoning their purpose, "One d—d fool Delaware" (as Black Beaver expressed it) proposed to his countrymen to make a sortie, and thereby endeavor to effect an impression upon the Blackfeet. This, Beaver said, was the last thing he would ever have thought of suggesting, and it startled him prodigiously, causing him to tremble so much that it was with difficulty he could stand.

He had, however, started from home with the fixed purpose of becoming a distinguished brave, and made a great effort to stifle his emotion. He assumed an air of determination, saying that was the very idea he was just about to propose; and, slapping his comrades upon the back, started toward the gate, telling them to follow. As soon as the gate was passed, he says, he took particular care to keep in the rear of the others, so that, in the event of a retreat, he would be able to reach the stockade first. They had not proceeded far before a perfect shower of arrows came falling around them on all sides, but fortunately without doing them harm. Not fancying this hot reception, those in front proposed an immediate retreat, to which he most gladly acceded, and at once set off at his utmost speed, expecting to reach the fort first. But he soon discovered that his comrades were more fleet, and were rapidly passing and leaving him behind. Suddenly he stopped and called out to them, "Come back here, you cowards, you squaws; what for you run away and leave brave man to fight alone?" This taunting appeal to their courage turned them back, and, with their united efforts, they succeeded in beating off the enemy immediately around them, securing their entrance into the fort. Beaver says when the gate was closed the Captain in charge of the establishment grasped him warmly by the hand, saying, "Black Beaver, you are a brave man; you have done this day what no other man in the fort would have the courage to do, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart." In relating the circumstance to me he laughed most heartily, thinking it a very good joke, and said after that he was regarded as a brave warrior. The truth is, my friend Beaver was one of those few heroes who never sounded his own trumpet; yet no one that knows him ever presumed to question his courage.

Col. Marcy makes the following note regarding the habits wolves and bears:

"It has generally been considered a very daring feat for Gen. Putnam when he entered a cave and killed a wolf, and the spot is to this day pointed out as the scene of a most wonderful performance; whereas those persons who understand the cowardly nature of the wolf, and are familiar with their habits, are perfectly aware that such an undertaking is not attended with the slightest danger. I knew a woman who, in the night-time hearing a disturbance in her poultry-yard, went out and met a large wolf carrying off one of her turkeys. She had a very great appreciation for her turkeys, as they were the only ones within a hundred miles, and she pursued the wolf, made him drop the turkey, and run away. If any one should have any doubt regarding this statement, I beg to refer him to my wife, who was the owner of the turkeys. She, however, did not know what animal she had pursued until a sentinel saw the wolf.

It is my opinion, from all I have seen of the grizzly bear, that if he gets *the wind* or sight of a man on horseback at any considerable distance, he will endeavor to get away as soon as possible. I am so fully impressed with this conviction, that I should hunt the animal (provided I was well mounted on a reliable horse) with a feeling of as much security as I would have in hunting the buffalo. My experience in hunting the grizzly bear differs materially from that of some of my acquaintances. General Van Vliet, who at one time was stationed at Fort Laramie, was hunting in the Black Hills, when he suddenly came into close proximity with a large grizzly bear, and gave him a shot, wounding him in one of the fore legs. This only served to exasperate the animal, and, instead of running away, he took the offensive, and charged upon the General, who was mounted upon a good horse, but he had never before seen one of the hideous-looking monsters, and was so much terrified at his appearance that he became almost paralyzed and could hardly move; and the most vigorous application of the spurs had no effect in accelerating his speed, until the bear came up and struck him in the buttock with one of his huge paws, which restored his powers of locomotion, and he bounded off with lightning speed and carried his rider out of danger. The General subsequently killed the bear.

The Colonel describes "a pairie belle" whom it was his good fortune to meet, as follows:

As I was returning from the Plains, after having explored the Brazos River to its sources in 1864, I met, near the most remote frontier house, three girls who were accompanied by a young man, who were picking wild grapes beside the road. We learned from them that they lived but a short distance in advance, and that there was a very fine spring, with good camping-ground, near their house, and we resolved to halt there for the night. As we had a vacant seat in our wagon, and as the party were on foot, I inquired if one of the young ladies would not like to ride with us to the house. One of them assenting, my companion, a New-York gentleman, very politely extended his hand to assist her; but, instead of accepting it, she made a sudden leap from the ground over the side of the vehicle, and landed directly by his side. This extraordinary acrobatic feat of agility, which would have done credit to the Ravel family, or any other professional artistes, took us by surprise, and as we proceeded toward the house we entered into conversation with her, and were greatly diverted by the originality of her ideas, and the perfect freedom and abandon with which she gave expression to them. She appeared to be about eighteen years of age, with rather a masculine physique, her figure tall, erect, and lithe, but well rounded, and exceedingly graceful and feminine in outline, the incarnation of perfect health and vigor. Her face was thoroughly browned by exposure and exercise in the open air (she had probably never seen or heard of such a hothouse appendage as a sun-shade,) and was constantly lighted up with a cheerful, happy expression, indicating an overflowing exuberance of spirits, which disseminated an atmosphere around her, the fascination of which was irresistible to those who came within its influence; and her laughing, dancing blue eyes seemed ever on the *qui vive* for fun and frolic. She wore a closely-fitting bloomer costume, with a jaunty little straw hat upon one side of her head, fastened under the chin with a pretty pink ribbon and her luxurious natural hair curled in ringlets all over her shoulders. She was evidently the reigning belle of the neighborhood, as well as the favorite spoiled child of her family; and she was just as wild, untamed, and free from the absurd, tyrannical conventionalities of society as the mustangs that roamed over the adjacent prairies. My companion related to her some of the most remarkable incidents of our expedition, which seemed to interest her vastly; but, at the same time, her credulity appeared to be somewhat taxed, and would occasionally find utterances in such ejaculations as "*Oh, git out!*" "*Yuu go-long now!*" "*Look at him!*" etc., which seemed the spontaneous outburst of her impulsive nature, and rather in the character of a soliloquy than seriously intended to express doubt as to the truth of the narrative. In one instance she became intensely absorbed in my friend's account of a visit we received from the Comanches, and some of the peculiar habits of those people, and gave vent to her feelings by administering a violent slap upon his knee, and at the same time exclaiming, "*The he—e—ll you say, stranger!*" giving particular emphasis to and dwelling upon the most objectionable word in the sentence. She inquired very particularly about our camping arrangements, and manifested a good deal of curiosity concerning the shape, capacity and material of our tent. She had never seen one, it appeared, and I remarked to her that after ours was pitched, if she would honor us with a call, she would have a good opportunity of seeing how very comfortable we could make ourselves in camp. At this she turned around, facing me, applied her thumb to her nose with her fingers extended, closed one eye, and, with her countenance assuming a most ludicrously severe expression, observed, "I'm afraid of wolves, ole hoss." As I was quite unconscious of having intended any disrespect to the young lady, I was a good deal surprised at this exhibition of indignation. What signification her remark was intended to convey I have never yet learned; I certainly never for a moment imagined that any resemblance could be detected between the carnivorous quadruped so pointedly alluded to and ourselves, even had we been attired in "sheep's clothing." From the savage expression her countenance assumed, however, I did not feel inclined to press her for an explanation, and changed the subject as soon as possible.

It is unnecessary to remind the intelligent reader that the Col. Marcy who gossips thus pleasantly about the Indians, is the same who discharged the duties of Chief of Staff to Gen. McClellan during the war.

The publishers have taken unusual pains in producing the book, which is printed upon heavy paper and in clear, open type. Some of the illustrations are poorly executed, but they add greatly to the interest of the work.

A SUMMER IN SKYE. By Alexander Smith. New-York: Alex. Strahan.

Alexander Smith has not achieved that popularity in this country which he has so long enjoyed in England. There light, gossipy writers are not so numerous as here, and the superficial style in which Mr. Smith is an adept has fewer representatives. "A Summer in Skye" is made up of short sketches of the people living in that section of noted localities and of gossiping bits of miscellaneous descriptions, all of which are readable and entertaining. Mr. Smith will not have his publisher to blame if his reputation is not extended here, for the tasteful style in which this volume is issued is enough of itself to attract readers.

SHAKESPEARE'S DELINEATIONS OF INSANITY IMBECILITY AND SUICIDE. By A. O. Kellogg, M. D., Assistant Physician State Lunatic Asylum Utica, N. Y. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

These essays by Dr. Kellogg were originally published in the *American Journal of Insanity*, and the research and professional acumen they display abundantly warrant their reproduction in a more permanent and accessible form. Now and then in his enthusiasm over the wonderful insight of the great bard, Dr. Kellogg falls into the very natural error of making deductions which the cooler-minded reader will not endure, but his observations are nevertheless very curious and interesting, and will be thankfully received by all Shakespearian scholars.

THE ANGEL'S SONG. By Thomas Guthrie, D. D. 16mo, pp. 141. New-York: Alex. Strahan.

This tasteful little volume contains a series of short essays originally contributed to a foreign religious magazine, by Dr. Guthrie. They dwell chiefly upon the gospel redemption and upon the work of Christ as a redeemer. Throughout these are characterized by that spirit of deep and fervent piety which mark all the productions of this distinguished author.

Miscellaneous.

—Mr. Lorenzo Dow advertises in another column an exceedingly ingenious and very useful "Union War Chart." It is divided into fifty perpendicular columns, each covering a month of the war, which continued just four years and two months. Running across these columns are horizontal colored bands, representing the military departments. The time when these were instituted and the period at which they were merged into other departments is indicated of course by the months across which they run. The date and place of the occurrence of the leading events of the war are thus brought together in a very small space, and facts, which one would often be compelled to search through a volume to find, are represented at a glance. Mr. E. H. Knight, who compiled and arranged this chart, states that every possible precaution has been taken to secure accuracy.

—*Littell's Living Age* has placed within the reach of American readers an excellent selection from foreign magazine literature, and its conductors have of late issued in book, or rather pamphlet form, some of the more interesting serials which have from time to time appeared in its pages. A few weeks since, "Zaidee," one of Mrs. Oliphant's recent stories, was published. Now we have "Miss Marjoribanks," which has also been issued by the Harpers, and also two briefer and less ambitious, though quite interesting serials, "In Lodgings at Knight's Bridge," and "Witch Hampton Hall." These two are comprised in one pamphlet.

—Specimen sheets of Doré's illustrations of La Fontaine's Fables, as well as of *La Capitaine Fracasse* have been received by Mohun & Ebbs. The designs accompanying the Fables are thoroughly characteristic, and in Doré's best vein. The size of the volume will be large octavo, and there will be eight full page engravings, besides a large number of smaller ones. The illustrations of *La Capitaine Fracasse*, so far as we have examined them, will not do much for Doré's reputation.

—Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the artist, has gathered up his reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, which have been so widely read, as published in the *Independent* and *Hours at Home*, and Hurd & Houghton will publish them about July 15, in book form. Much matter not before published will also be added, and the volume will doubtless make one of the most interesting and entertaining memorial volumes of the late President yet published.

—Among the latest additions to the popular Tauchnitz collection of British authors are *Leighton Court*, by Henry Kingsley; *Falkner Lyle*, by Mark Lemon; *Madame Fontenoy*, and *Faith Unwin's Ordeal*. These or any of the other volumes of the series may be found at the establishment of Messrs. Leipoldt & Holt, who act as general agents of the German house.

—The June number of the *Cornhill Magazine* tells this story of a deceit practiced on its editor:

"'A Strange Story,' which appeared in the last number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and which was sent to the editor as an original production, was printed in *Chambers' Journal* of the 10th of June, 1854. The gentleman from whom this manuscript was received, and who took payment for it as an original contribution, signs himself Henry John Murray, and dates his letters from No. 7 Plumstead-place, Plumstead, S. E."

—No. 38 of *The Pulpit and Rostrum*, (New-York: Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co.,) contains an able discourse, delivered in the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Stryker, and entitled "The Lower Depths of the Great American Metropolis."

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have published in pamphlet form the official report of the trial of Anton Probst for the murder of Christopher Dearing.

Books Received.

Resources and Prospects of America: Ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M. P. for Bristol. 8vo, pp. 428. London and New-York: Alexander Strahan.

Life: Its Nature, Varieties and Phenomena. By Leo H. Grindon, Lecturer on Botany at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester. &c. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border. By Col. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A. With numerous illustrations. 8vo. pp. 442.

Battle Echoes: Or, Lessons from the War. By George B. Ide, D. D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

Patriotic Poems. By Francis De Haes Janvier. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Scripture Law of Divorce. By Alvah B. Hovey, D. D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

Poems. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Summer Rest. By Gail Hamilton. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Life and Times of Andrew Johnson. By a National Man. 12 mo, pp. 363. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Old Testament, History from the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity. Edited by William Smith, LL.D. 12 mo. pp. 619. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Interesting Literary Gossip—Tischendorf.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

Leipsic, May 24, 1866.

The most celebrated scholar in Europe would, I suppose, be generally conceded to be Prof. Tischendorf, of Leipsic. I have had occasion to visit him, to ascertain some facts connected with his discovery of the Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible, and may be able to gratify the curiosity of your readers with reference to his personal appearance. In the first place, because the thing which struck me the most forcibly, this man, who has for many years been regarded as the greatest living Greek scholar and judge of ancient manuscripts, is not an old man; indeed he can be hardly above forty-five. His whole manner is fresh and vigorous, his tones earnest, and he is as approachable as the simplest child. He is so used to be talked about as the "eminent Tischendorf," that he accepts his position as a matter of course, and so has not a trace of that vanity which in a man struggling to seem great, is so obnoxious. He is large and solidly built, and has the appearance of being in perfect health. Never did I see man having less the appearance of being a dyspeptic bookworm. He is perfectly enthusiastic in all that relates to his studies, and carries about with him that key to this profound German scholarship, absolute absorption in his work, to the neglect of all that is going on around him in the world. It is well that there are such men, for without them how could we reach the new and valuable results which they bring to light? but it is German soil which is most prolific in them, and in the United States they would starve.

Tischendorf, after giving me the particulars which I wanted, related to me, in a very pleasant, offhand, racy way, the story of his recovery of the famous Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible, which is about fifteen hundred years old. He saw some fragments of it at the time of his first visit to the Convent of Mount Sinai, in 1844. On his recent visit, when he went amply supplied by the Saxon Government with means for purchasing it, he could not find a trace of it; and when, on the occasion of his third visit, about seven years ago, he went out as the special agent of the Russian Emperor, he was for a long time equally unsuccessful. At last, when he was about to abandon the search, the precious relic was discovered in a corner of the cellar, and was committed to his hands to be taken to Russia. The secret charm exerted in this case was due not so much to the influence of Russian gold as to the fact that the established Church of that Empire is of the Greek faith, the same as that of the Sinaitic Convent. Tischendorf told me that he was hardly able to command himself when he made this discovery. He went instantly to his room, but that night he could neither lie down nor sleep, and so, to work off his excitement, he spent the night in transcribing the whole of one of the Epistles. His reception on his return was such a one as princes show to princes. The occasion was one of great solemnity and magnificence at St. Petersburg, for it was recognized not only there but all over the civilized world that the discovery of this manuscript is the most important event of the age, looked at in connection with the authenticity of the New Testament and the whole Biblical record. The original was photographed with the utmost care, and copies were sent to the leading libraries of the world. I know not how many are in the United States, but to my certain knowledge there is one in New-York.

Prof. Tischendorf's last work is one of a popular character, and yet it has proved a perfect success. Shortly after Renan's book and the new edition of Strauss came out, the Leipsic scholar, taking up the matter, not as a sentimental thing, but as an affair requiring the finest and most thorough scholarship, sat down and wrote a little pamphlet of some hundred pages, entitled *When Were the Gospels Written?* It was published, and its success has been unparalleled. Seventeen editions have already been sold in Germany, and the author is now revising it thoroughly for the eighteenth. It has been translated into the Prussian, Danish, Finnish, Spanish and English languages, by two separate persons into French, and by a Cardinal into Italian, under the sanction of the Pope. The latter fact is the more significant, inasmuch as this is the very first instance that the work of a heretic has had the Papal sanction. Prof. Tischendorf asked me to propose a translation for England of the new edition, as it will contain important changes from the one circulated there, which, too, came from the hand of an American, Prof. Day, of Yale College, and formerly of Lane Seminary.

Prof. Tischendorf does not converse in English, but expresses himself as entirely at home in French and Italian as well as his native German. He reads our language, however, and is in constant reception of letters from the most distinguished men of England. These he answers in French, and whenever he goes to England, and has occasion to address any of the learned societies of which he is a member, he does so either in Latin or French.

I have taken advantage of my stay in Leipsic to make some inquiries into the extent of the book business here, the most important single element of the trade of this place. Everybody knows that Leipsic is one vast bookstore, but few would believe that the traffic can be conducted in the entirely quiet way in which it is. No place exhibits less books than this. Walking along the streets, it is true you see on almost every block the name Buchandlung in unobtrusive letters, but very rarely any display of publications in the shop-windows. In company with an English friend I called at one of the largest houses to procure a work published there. We went up a narrow and dark flight of stairs, at the top of which was a locked door. In this was a small window, as large as a small pane of glass, and through this opening we gave our order and soon received the book wanted. I had occasion to go to the house of Tauchnitz, known to all the world by his *Collection of British Authors*. We went through an arch into a large court, and, after inquiring of a cook in a white cloth cap, we were directed to a flight of stairs, at one side of which were the words, in letters not more than two inches high, "Tauchnitz, up one flight of stairs." We went up, and came into the most quiet of offices, where three or four clerks were writing. One or two copies of their publications were on the counter, but that was the only sign of a bookstore that we perceived. Mr. Tauchnitz instantly came in and answered my questions. He preferred to speak English rather than German; although he is by no means a master of our tongue. He is a tall, fine-looking man, and made everything of Mr. Phillips, whom all persons who used to trade at the house of Phillips & Sampson will remember.

It is just so with all the great houses of Leipsic. Even Brockhaus' establishment, the largest book publishing house in the world, makes no show of its greatness, and although in the double square which its buildings compass it is impossible to conceal the extent of the premises, still there is not the faintest approach to the splendor of the palaces of Harper, Appleton and Lippincott. Brockhaus' is the only instance in the world, so far as I know, of a house which is complete in itself. He even goes so far as to cast his own types and to manufacture his own machinery.

He publishes all kinds of books, and such is his knowledge of the trade that almost everything with his name upon it has a good sale. The greatest undertaking which he is now carrying on is the new edition of the *Conversations Lexicon*, a work which even takes precedence of the *American Cyclopedia*. Brockhaus has an immense antiquarian department, a retail department—embracing in English books alone an assortment larger than many of the London or New-York shops, an engraving department for both maps and pictures, a school-book department, and one of miscellaneous literature, excluding not a single class of works which are in popular demand. The whole business has grown up during more than a half a century, and is now so thoroughly organized as to almost manage itself. The founder is not living, and a Brockhaus of the third generation is now beginning to take the business into his own hands, although the son of the founder has not relinquished the nominal control of the establishment.

But I see that my space will not permit me to enter, as I intended, into an account of the manner in which the book business of Leipsic is transacted. I must reserve that subject, as it is one which I have looked into with some care, for a future letter.

AGINDOS.

Curious Effect of Wearing Enamelled Paper Collars.—A short time since a young man, a clerk in one of our wholesale stores, was afflicted with a painful breaking out of the neck, which he at first attributed to boils, but the matter getting serious, he applied to a physician, who informed his patient that he was suffering from the poisonous properties of articles used in the preparation of his enamelled paper collars, which, by the sweating process or otherwise, was absorbed into the system; that he had another similar case, &c. Upon inquiry it was found that some half dozen other clerks, all of whom wore these collars, were affected in a similar manner.—*Boston Traveller.*

PERSONAL.

Mme. Gazzaniga is singing in Boston.

The Detroit *Advertiser* is sponsor for the following: About one year ago one of our business men visited New-York City, and while there ordered a half a dozen *cartes de visite* of himself, which he distributed among his friends in that place. A few days ago he was surprised to find one of these counterfeit resemblances in possession of the family cook. An investigation into the matter disclosed the fact that she had received it from a fortune teller in New-York City, who advertised to forward a correct likeness of any young lady's future husband, all for the sum of 50 cents, which amount the cook had remitted, according to the advertisement, and received her employer's likeness in return.

George H. Bissell, of this City, has contributed $24,000 toward the erection of a gymnasium at Dartmouth College, of which he is a graduate. It is thought the building will be completed in November. The subscriptions for the new alumni hall have reached nearly $8,000, including one of $2,500 from Chief Justice Chase, who will be present at commencement this year, it being the thirtieth anniversary of his graduation.

The Western New-York *Catholic* publishes the following card: "Miss Carrie Rhodes, of Fort Erie, begs to present her grateful acknowledgment to Brig.-Gen. O'Neil, of the Fenian army, and Senator Fitzgerald, for the prompt manner in which they caused to be returned to her a magnificent gold mourning-ring and eye-glass, which had been taken from her residence at Fort Erie on the occasion of the recent invasion of the Province."

George M. Towle, author of the *History of Henry V.*, has gone to Europe to consult some foreign MSS. and various authorities, and to visit different points of historical interest for the purpose of obtaining important information to be used in the completion of *The History of Margaret of Anjou*, upon which he is now engaged.

Prof. Blot concluded his course of lectures on cookery in Boston a few days since. Beginning with over 200 pupils, his class increased until at the close of the course it numbered nearly 500 ladies. The Professor will now visit other New-England cities. At present he is in Salem, Massachusetts. He takes with him all his apparatus wherever he goes.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Irenaeus Prime, of the New-York *Observer*, sailed for Liverpool by the *Persia* on the 13th.

Some of the Democratic papers in the western part of the State are urging the nomination of Horatio Seymour for Governor.

Mr. Jay Cooke is now staying at his Summer residence on Put-in-Bay Island.

Col. Richard M. Hoe, the well-known printing press manufacturer, returned from Europe with his family by the *Scotia*.

Treatment of Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to notice in your issue of this morning, an article calling attention to the fact that it is almost an impossibility, in these days, for a lady to travel upon any of our popular railroad or steamboat lines without being insulted by a class of wretches, whose manner of approach you so truthfully describe. The nuisance has grown intolerable, and the public, if the employes of the Railroad and Steamboat Companies will not, should take the matter in hand and put a stop to it. The cases are of daily occurrence, and every lady who is annoyed by such fellows should appeal directly for protection to the proper officers, and have these miserable harpies punished. Why will not the proprietors of the "People's Line," or some of the other traveling companies, see that this crying evil is abated? Faultless as is the management in almost every other detail of their business, they have thus far neglected to provide for the protection of ladies from the approach of a class of despicable men who infest their lines. SUBSCRIBER.

Note.—So far as steamers are concerned, we suggest the "Mississippi cure." Wait until you are a long distance from any village or house, and then put the offender ashore with his baggage and a pound of dry crackers. Railroad conductors should drop the rascals in the worst swamp on their route.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 16, 1866.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '67	130	10 New-York Cen.	98¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68...C.	130	500 do	99
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C'62	102½	500 do	99¼
500 do.....Small	102	2000 do	99¼
5,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s C.'64	102½	200 do.....2d call	99
14,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s C.'65	102¾	200 Erie	59¾
4,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C. In.	101	400 do	59¾
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.		400 do	60
Small	96	30 do	60¼
4,500 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s.		100 do.....b30	60
First Ser.	102¼	100 do.....b60	60¼
5,000 Tenn. State 6s	95½	1000 do	60
3,000 N. Car. 6s	85½	200 do.....2d call	59¾
15,000 Missouri 6s	79	200 do	59¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to		12 N. Y. & N. H. R.	109¾
Pacific R.	79	15 do	109½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		20 Reading R.	109¾
Issue	80¼	1000 do	109¾
5,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102½	200 M. So. & N. I.	79¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. Bds.'67	97	200 do	79¾
6,500 Am. Gold	155¾	300 do	79½
10,000 do.....s60	156	300 Ill. Cen. R.	122
3 Metropol. Bank	122	100 do.....s15	122
25 Merchants' Bank	110	200 Chic. & N. W.	30¾
10 Continental Bank	110	400 do	30½
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	103¾	1000 do	30
12 Manhattan Bank	138	600 do	30¼
100 Canton Co.	60¾	400 Chic. & N. W. P.	59
100 do.....b10	60	100 do.....b30	59
100 do	60¾	100 do	58¾
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	155	100 do	58¾
300 Wilkesbarre Coal	55	30 Panama R.	260
600 Mariposa Pr.	24	600 Cleve. & Tol.	105
200 West. U. Tel.	57	100 Chic. & R. Is.	93¾
100 do.....b60	57¾	100 do	93¾
400 Wyom. Val. Co.	60	50 do	94
100 Spruce H. C.	4¾	200 P., F. W. & C.	97¼
100 do.....2d call	4¾	400 do	97
100 do	4¾	200 do.....2d call..b10	96¾
100 Boston W. P.	40	200 do	96¾
100 do.....b30	42	100 do.....s30	96¾
100 Erie R. P.	73	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	62½
72 do	74	50 Chi. & Alt. Pr.	101
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½	100 H. & St. Jo.	32

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co.	60	100 West. U. Tel.	56¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	98¾	100 do	56¾
100 Erie R.	59¾	100 do	56¾
500 do.....s3	59¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	79¾
1500 do	59¾	800 do.....s3	79
500 do.....c	59¾	300 do.....s3	79¼
1200 do.....s3	59¾	100 do.....b10	79
500 do.....c	59¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	30¾
500 do	59¾	500 do.....s10	30¾
600 do.....s3	59¾	500 do.....b3	30¾
1200 do	59¾	100 do	30¾
800 do.....s3	59¾	100 Chic. & N.W.P. b10	59¾
500 do.....b3	59¾	200 do	59¾
100 Erie R. Pf.	73	100 do.....s3	59¾
100 do.....s3	73	200 P., F. W. & C.	97
500 Clev. & Tol. R...b3	105	100 do.....s3	96¾
100 Chi. & R. I.	93¾	100 do.....b3	96⅞
		100 do	96¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.....b10	60	1100 Reading R.....s3	109
500 Spruce H. C.....b3	4½	200 do.....b10	109
300 do.....b10	4¼	300 Chic. & R. I.	93¾
1200 Erie Railroad	59¼	200 do	93½
800 do.....c	59¼	100 do.....b10	93¾
300 do	59¾	200 do.....b3	93¾
1500 do	59¾	300 Chi. & N. W.	30¾
1000 do.....c	59¾	100 do.....s5	30
200 do.....s3	58¾	100 do	30¾
300 do.....b10	59	100 do.....b5	30¾
1200 do	59	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	58¾
300 do.....b15	59¾	100 do.....s5	58¾
200 Catawissa R.	77	100 do	58¾
800 Clev. & Pitts.	82¾	300 P. F. W. & C.	96¾
1000 do.....s3	82¾	100 do	96¾
100 do	82¾	100 do.....s3	96¾
300 do.....b15	82¾	300 Cleve. & Tol.	105¼

Monday, June 18—A. M.

The feature of the Trade and Finances last week was the sudden rise in Gold on Saturday from 147¾ to 160 ⅌ cent. on the announcement of War in Europe, or rather of the breaking up of the Peace Congress. The rise was partly the result of a panic among the *shorts* in Gold, including a number of the Importing Merchants who had borrowed Gold of late to purchase their Exchange or to pay Customs, but the movement is mainly due to a combination in the Gold Room, increased in number and determination by their own reading and construction of the European news, and their belief that the supply of Gold, after the recent heavy exports, is now within their control. The rise, however, need excite no general concern. 1. The very near prospect of actual war is financially construed in England, *as it will very soon be here*, as far better for neutral commerce and public securities, than the first threatenings of and preparations for the Continental storm, some weeks ago. 2. Our heavy Gold exports draw to an early end. The greatly improved look of the Foreign Exchanges at the close of the week denote this result. The drawers of Bills, even among the leading Banking houses, who were heavy shippers of Gold up to last Wednesday's steamer, were more numerous than buyers, and the best signatures were quoted on Saturday afternoon at 108¾@109 ⅌ cent. 3. The stock of Gold in the U. S. Treasury and New-York Banks is not one-half exhausted as compared with the 13th May, when the exports began, while the supplies on the way from California have been doubled by the rise in price here, and the same remark holds good of the more numerous but less important sums coming in from the interior. 4. That a stock of $50,000,000 is more controllable by the speculators in the Gold Room, after $40,000,000 have been exported, than $90,000,000 on the 1st of May, before these large shipments were made, is in one sense true—the sum total being much less. And if these enterprising gentlemen are disposed, under the belief that there is an early end to the supply but no end to the rise in price, to make a *corner* on their equally mercurial neighbors on the other side of the Room, who insist upon selling *short* on the converse of this proposition—to wit, that there must be an early end to the rise, and no end to the supply, even if they have no ownership in it—we have only to say the field is free to them—more so *to-day*, perhaps, than it will be *a week or fortnight hence*. Meanwhile the Merchant who has Customs in prospect to pay, or Exchange to buy; the Banker who has Gold to receive, or Gold on hand to sell at a round price, or to lend for a round consideration per diem, and the United States Bondholder who has Gold Interest soon to receive, have only to bear in mind the experience of a single year since the termination of the War and act upon their own quiet conclusions as to the power of speculation to permanently control the market. The question, unlike a similar state of things in the Gold Room during the war, is not now one that concerns the public credit; it has no impairing force on the popular confidence in our Greenbacks, of either class, whether signed and issued directly by the Treasury of the United States, or bearing its seal of security for the National Banks; nor can it diminish the effect on American credit abroad of the recent prompt and extraordinary relief in the shape of over forty millions of Gold, sent to the sorely-pressed Money and Cotton markets of Europe; of this relief thirty-five millions were supplied from the Treasury, where forty-five millions still remain, and five from current receipts from California. The Banks of the City of New-York entered the month of May with $8,200,000 Gold Coin and Gold Notes; they hold more than that sum to-day, as this afternoon's weekly return will probably show. The Banks and the public held altogether at the close of April $9,000,000 Gold Notes on the Treasury; they hold $12,000,000 Gold Notes to-day. The Treasury then owned $76,000,000, less $9,000,000 subject to the presentation of Gold Notes; it has since supplied $35,000,000 to the relief of Foreign Commerce, paid out $20,000,000 for Gold interest, and now owns $45,000,000 less $12,000,000 held subject to the presentation of Gold Notes.

The Import entries of the week were unusually heavy, especially in General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Coffee, Teas, &c., but the larger portion passed into Bond. The Customs duties paid were comparatively moderate. Many of our Importers have no belief in the long continuance of dear Gold, and at any point above 140@145 they are in no haste to pay Customs in advance of the immediate demand for Foreign Merchandise. Others, who represent Foreign consignees of Goods will probably do, as they did last Winter when a fall in Gold was anticipated, draw on their principals for the needful Gold to pay Customs. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce were again light, but here an improvement is looked for by reason of the increasing receipts of Corn, Cotton, &c., and the encouraging rate of Exchange made on the high price of Gold. And the influence of Exchange may also soon reach United States 5-20s for transmission abroad, as it has already checked the return of these Bonds from Europe.

The market for money continues easy at 5 and 6 ⅌ cent. on call, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. for prime discounts. Early in the week there was some talk of the superabundance of National Bank Notes, but already we hear of a demand for the interior of this State and New-England to supply the old local currency, to be withdrawn after 1st July, and a further demand is felt for the South to pay for cotton. Nine-tenths of these Notes are now redeemable in Legal-Tender in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia—more than one-half in New-York alone—and only one-tenth at the Western trading centres, and the whole a legal tender, the same as Greenbacks, in all payments to and from the Treasury, other than Customs and Gold Interest. The fact that 160 or 180 out of 1,650 banks do not redeem in the Atlantic cities, is well enough as a reason for urging entire uniformity, but a very paltry excuse for the semi-occasional *croaking* in this neighborhood against the whole system.

The Import entries, for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $9,055,745, against the total entries of $3,208,216 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,943,494, against $2,105,979 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $6,056,743, against $2,008,023 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,100,384. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 10,720 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 10,741.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	April	$24,678,788
August	24,283,336	May 5	3,886,580
September	22,480,272	May 12	4,767,121
October	23,056,733	May 19	6,130,282
November	26,989,126	May 26	4,385,284
December	25,921,045	June 2	7,868,323
January	30,037,059	June 9	2,730,759
February	30,520,430	June 16	9,055,745
March	25,912,086		
Total to date since July 1			$191,638,351
Against same time last year			153,480,127
Increase since July 1			$138,158,224

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	March	23,668,817
August	14,681,677	April	$23,311,185
September	13,028,314	May 9	3,228,011
October	21,272,243	May 16	3,738,972
November	22,826,420	May 23	3,117,684
December	22,825,306	May 30	2,260,666
January	20,108,207	June 6	1,634,555
February	17,195,807	June 13	1,943,494
Total to date since July 1			$207,908,311
Against same time last year			197,789,919
Increase since July 1			$10,118,402
Gold, June 16, 1866			159¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold, June 17, 1865			144¾ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$722,985	April	$568,873
August	1,551,328	May 5	996,634
September	2,494,978	May 12	1,315,161
October	2,516,286	May 19	8,782,286
November	2,048,150	May 26	9,351,340
December	2,792,361	June 2	6,607,887
January	2,706,338	June 9	4,220,468
February	1,867,050	June 16	6,786,743
March	1,046,059		
Total to date, since July 1			$55,769,240
Against same time last year			39,272,851
Increase since July 1			$16,494,389

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	February	$3,633,431
August	1,689,296	March	3,967,553
September	2,027,144	April	1,551,721
October	2,479,987	May	3,783,186
November	1,952,878	June 1	324,552
December	2,519,933	June 9	952,933
January	2,864,283		
Total to date, since July 1			$28,280,736
Against same time last year			15,874,298
Increase since July 1			$12,356,438

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the same office since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,387
August	13,196,490	August	484,675
September	13,037,082	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,873
November	10,128,601	November	4,243,285
December	8,378,335	December	2,753,684
January	12,466,865	January	5,738,686
February	12,016,189	February	430,066
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,328
May	11,456,788	May	13,105,436
June 2	334,000	June 2	70,500
June 9	2,143,246	June 9	283,860
June 16	2,100,384	June 16	67,000
Total	$128,468,284	Total	$45,740,696

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	139¾@137¾@159¾
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20 years	102¾@102¾
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40 years	96¾@96¾
U. S. 7.30 ⅌ cents, 1867-8	102¾@10?¾
New-York Central	97¾@98¾
New-York and Erie	63¾@58¾
Rock Island	93¾@93¾
Michigan Southern	79¼@78¾
Illinois Central	121@122
Hudson River	111@110
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83¾@82¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96¾@98@96¾
Chicago and Northwestern	30¾@29¾
Almaden Quicksilver	51½@50½
Cumberland	46@44½
Reading	109¼@109
Northwestern Preferred	61@58¼
Canton Land Co	59@60¼
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28¼@27½
Mariposa Preferred	24@23¾

The screw-steamer *City of Paris*, of the Inman-Dale Line, arrived here early Saturday, in 8½ days from Queenstown—quite unexpectedly. Her advices are five days later and highly important, politically—to the effect that *war on the Continent is inevitable*. On the other hand, the Money and Cotton news from England, especially the former, is really more reassuring than by the previous accounts, though the fact had but little influence on the Gold Room, where the panic among the *shorts* in Gold and the exultation among the speculative holders exceeded any excitement of the Gold Room since the close of the War, if we except the day of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. The numerous parties who were *short* of Gold, some of them quite heavily so, rushed into the Room to wholly or partially cover their contracts without stopping to inquire into the real purport of the European news, beyond the supposed certainty of War, and they were met, of course, by manifestations of the greatest confidence in a further rise on the part of the speculators on the other side. From 147¾ last night the price ran up to 160 ⅌ cent.; subsequently receding to 159@159½ ⅌ cent. While this excitement was going on in the Gold Room, the Exchanges on London and Paris were lower than early in the week, and the demand for double eagles and other large Gold pieces for shipment, this week, had comparatively ceased. In reference to the financial accounts from England, after it was known that the hopes of peace were at an end on the Continent, the following, from the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Saturday, we know to be fully borne out by other private letters, as well as by the advance in Consols and U. S. 5-20s from Tuesday, 5th, to Thursday, 7th June:

"A London letter to a New-York firm, dated June 6, P. M., says: 'Money is working easier. The bills of the London Joint Stock Bank, the London and Westminster Bank, and of Rothschilds and Browns are in demand at 7@8 ⅌ cent. The specie arrivals are an immense thing for American credit. The amount sent from America is everywhere admitted to have saved general bankruptcy in England.' The letters to other banking houses in this City are very much to the same effect. It is a gratifying fact that the acceptances of London banks connected with New-York stand in the highest credit on the London money market, being negotiable at 2@3 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate."

The shipments of Gold by the day's steamers were $1,990,592, making $6,056,743 for the week. The receipts of Gold for customs at the Treasury office for the week amount to $2,100,384, and the payments out for Gold interest on the Public Debt $67,000.

On the Stock Exchange the variations in U. S. Securities from Friday's figures were very slight. The Railway speculation weaker on Erie Shares, but otherwise about the same as on Friday, closing at 3:30 P. M., as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	Northwest	30¾	29¾
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	102¾	N. West Pref.	59¾	58¾
U. S. 7.30s	102¾	102¾	Rock Island	93¾	93¾
N. Y. Central	97¾	98¾	Fort Wayne	97¾	96¾
Erie	60¾	58¾	Cumb'land Coal	44¾	44¾
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	51	50¾
Reading	109¾	109	Mariposa	12	11¾
Mich. Southern	79¼	78¾	Mariposa Pref.	24	23¾
Illinois Central	121¾	122	Canton	60¾	60¾
Pittsburgh	82¾	82¾	Ohio Certificates	27¾	27¾
Tennessee 6s	95	95½	American Gold	147¾	159¾
Missouri 6s	79¾	80	Bills on London	109¾	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Pacific	160
Mechanics'	119	Bank of the Republic	109
Union	116	Metropolitan	122
America	139	People's	119
City	190	Market	113
Phœnix	104	Continental	100
North River	124	New-York County	150
Greenwich	120	Park	152
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Manufac. & Merch'ts	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Fourth National	103¾

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff., N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102¾	N. J. Central 2d M.	1 1
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	101
Harlem 3d mort., '68	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	9 ¾
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	87	Chi. & Alt. Income	86¾
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103¾	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	9	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	73
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	62¾
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,490,947 40, including for Customs, $192,000; Gold Notes, $303,000. Payments, $1,745,476 91. Balance, $94,261,688 30.

The coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending June 14, 1866, was 41,774 tons; corresponding week last year, 6,848 tons; increase for the week, 34,926 tons. For the season to June 14, 1866, 481,632 tons; corresponding time last year, 189,456 tons; increase for the season, 292,175 tons. Reading Railroad tonnage for the week, 98,348 tons; for the season, 1,789,132 tons; last season, 1,237,742 tons.

The Government has issued the necessary authority enabling the agent, Mr. H. S. Welles, of the Brunswick (Georgia) and Florida Railroad to recover the length of road displaced by the Confederates during the war. This secures the commencement of this great enterprise, which has been anxiously looked for by those interested in the status of Brunswick City and its connection.

The Ninth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ⅌ cent. free of Government tax.

The Fifth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ⅌ cent., payable July 2d.

An Indignant National Banker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The financial critic of your venerable cotemporary, the New-York *Tribune*, has been of late the best living representative of *hobbyism* extant. No matter whether his Rosinante could run upon four legs or had but one, he has shown a determination to ride any how. His very latest hobby is, that National Banks are useless, or worse, and that Government should issue all the circulating notes of our country. No objection can be urged against the perfect security of this national currency, but only that gold won't go down, as he has prophesied it must and should, and the Government is paying $18,000,000 a year of it to National Banks for interest on that which might be had for nothing. The fallaciousness of these ideas is only equaled by their speciousness. No one doubts but in less than the seven years England required to get back once more to specie basis this country, with its wonderful recuperative energies, will have attained it. Shall everything be put to hazard, perhaps sacrificed, to gratify one idea? So the long-tried and well-established principles of free banking are likely to suffer but little damage from such feeble assaults.

By no other system can the little rills of private capital and idle cash be so readily aggregated and applied to turn the mighty wheels of commerce. It is vain to suppose, that unless some privileges above that of the mere note-broker are conceded, that bank shares would obtain any favor as an investment. Government might do all the business of our country and we be all its hirelings, like the Egyptians under Pharaoh; but who, in that case, would pay the taxes? Because, with military control over all our railroads and telegraphs, Government might publish a daily paper simultaneously in all our great cities, at a cheaper rate and with more marked ability than even the *Tribune*, ought private enterprise, therefore, to be crushed out? How would the *Tribune* stockholders like it?

We think the issue of Government paper promises to pay was a military necessity, and its perpetuation at least a questionable national policy. The present able and honest Secretary of the Treasury may be succeeded by his exact opposite.

The sword in the hands of the National Executive is enough without the money-making power also. Like our daily intelligence, let local capital and enterprise supply what banking facilities and paper money our country requires. If there are more banks than needed, the owners will be the first to find it out and retire.

Will the *Tribune* please note and remember that the eighteen millions a year it claims uselessly thrown

away to National Banks is not the whole truth. From it must be deducted the taxes Government summarily imposes on their business and circulation, estimated at fifteen millions yearly by the Revenue Commission, but conceded to be not less than twelve millions yearly.

Then deduct a further sum of twelve millions, or three per cent., for State and local taxation on bank capital, which the *Tribune*, in its present bank-phobia condition, urges the banks to pay without grumbling. Taxes, State and National, having been paid, it is apparent to any one but a financial editor so profound as the one the *Tribune* supports, that the much-talked of eighteen millions are gone in taxes, and more too, and that enough has been paid for the privilege of circulation to satisfy the worst hater in the land of National Banks. F.

Actual War as Affecting Neutrals.

From the London Times Money Column.

The apprehension of war occasioned a further serious fall this morning (June 4) in English and foreign stocks, depreciated already to an extraordinary point, not only by the long continuance of these fears, but by the severity of the financial panic. It may be questioned, however, if in thus giving way to despondency the public are acting upon any definite views. Is there a theory that the outbreak of war will draw money from this country? If so, it would be well if those who entertain it would explain the way in which this process, *contrary to all previous experience, is expected to take place.* Thus far the suspension of specie payments in Italy has been followed by the natural results of causing a large outflow of gold from that country to France, which will ultimately act upon the London market, and there is no reason to suppose that as regards Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and the other German States, the consequences would be different. Hence we have to anticipate that, simultaneously with the accumulation of bullion which invariably follows the contraction of business occasioned by a panic, we may witness a very great increase from the displacement of the precious metals on the continent. Under these circumstances it seems impossible to assume that the action now observable on prices can have been caused by any inference to the effect that the outbreak of hostilities will be attended here by a scarcity of capital. The only other supposition open is that although we may have an unusual influx of means, people will refuse to employ them while war is raging among our neighbors. A course of that kind, however, was never yet pursued. Money is never long allowed to lie idle, and in a short time, whatever may be the accumulation that takes place, it will find some channel. Finance and banking schemes are not likely to furnish that channel, and if the British funds or railway stock, or the securities of those foreign countries that may be out of danger of being drawn into the war do not attract favor, it will be hard to conjecture where the outlet is to be attained. Finally, as respects any possibility that England may become involved in the approaching complications, it may be remarked that even if the improbability of such a contingency be not sufficient to prevent the present disastrous course of prices, the knowledge that consols are already at the lowest quotation touched during the most costly and disastrous stage of the Crimean conflict, while all other classes of securities are very far below the range of that time, might be expected to exercise some power in imparting confidence.

The Proposed Amendments to the National Currency Act.

The following are the amendments in full as reported by Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

A BILL TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE A NATIONAL CURRENCY, SECURED BY A PLEDGE OF UNITED STATES BONDS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE CIRCULATION AND REDEMPTION THEREOF," AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows, viz.:

That section eighteen of said act be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller of the Currency, whether by means of a special commission, which he is hereby authorized to appoint for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear to him that such association has complied with all the provisions of law, and is prepared and intends to engage in, and is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, he shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that such association has complied with all the provisions of law required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under the National Currency Act, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of said association to cause said certificate to be published in some newspaper in the city or town where the association is located for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof, and if no newspaper is there published, the certificate shall be published in a newspaper designated by the Comptroller of the Currency. And whenever the Comptroller of the Currency shall have evidence, or shall have reason to believe, that any such association is not carrying on the proper business of banking, or that any of its reports required by law have been false or fraudulent, or that its funds have been wilfully misapplied by the directors or officers, in violation of the National Currency Act, or that the directors have intentionally or negligently violated, or intentionally or negligently permitted any of the officers, agents or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of law, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to cause an examination of its affairs; and upon satisfactory proof to the Comptroller that such association is not carrying on the proper business of banking, or has rendered false or fraudulent reports, or that its funds have been misapplied, or that it has violated the provisions of law, he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to close up its business, according to section fifty of the National Currency Act.

That section twenty-nine be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the total liabilities to any association of any person or of any firm, company or corporation, including in the liability of any firm or company the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in, unless such liability shall be secured by bonds or Treasury notes of the United States, or consists of *bona fide* bills of exchange or drafts payable at another place than where it is drawn, and drawn against actually existing values, or of commercial or business paper discounted for the indorser and actually owned by the person, firm, company or corporation for whom it is discounted; including all balances due from any person, firm, company or corporation, except balances due from another national banking association. And in case of any violation of this section, the President and Cashier and Directors shall be personally liable to the association for any loss incurred by the association on the excess of liability beyond the amount of one-tenth of the capital stock as aforesaid; and the association shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars for every case in which the liability of any person, firm, company or corporation, as aforesaid, is in excess of one-tenth part of the amount actually paid in of the capital stock of such association, to be recovered to the use of the United States and deposited in the Treasury.

That section thirty-two be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That each association organized as a National Bank in any other place than the cities named in the preceding section shall select a National Bank in one of the cities named in that section, at which its circulating notes will be redeemed, on presentation, at par; and any National Bank so selected shall be approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall not be changed without his approval and consent. The Comptroller of the Currency shall give public notice of each National Bank so selected as a redeeming agent, with the names of the respective associations redeeming their circulating notes at such bank; and each national bank so selected shall append to the return to the Comptroller of the Currency required on the first Monday of January, April, July and October of each year, the names of the respective associations for which it acts as redeeming agent, and shall publish the same as part of its return. Three-fifths of the fifteen per centum in lawful money of the United States required to be in any association not organized in any of the cities so named, may consist of money due from the national bank so selected to redeem the circulating notes of such association. And each association organized in any of the cities named in the preceding section, except in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, shall select a National Bank in the City of New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, at which its own circulating notes and the circulating notes of any association for which it acts as redeeming agent will be redeemed at par on presentation; and each National Bank so selected shall be approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall not be changed without his approval and consent; and each National Bank so selected in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, shall append to their returns to the Comptroller of the Currency, required on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October of each year, the names of the respective associations for which it acts as redeeming agent, and shall publish the same as part of its return. One-half of the twenty-five per centum in lawful money of the United States required to be in any association in the cities named in the preceding section, excepting associations in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, may consist of money due from the national bank so selected to redeem the circulating notes of such association. If any association shall fail to make the selection of a national bank for a redeeming agency, as hereinbefore prescribed, and to redeem its notes as aforesaid, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, upon satisfactory evidence thereof, appoint a receiver in the manner prescribed in section fifty of this act, to wind up its affairs; *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall relieve any association from its liability to redeem its circulating notes on demand at its own counter, at par in lawful money of the United States.

That section thirty-four of said act be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That every association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency a report, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President and Cashier, or by either one of them, and two of the Directors, exhibiting the resources and liabilities of the association, before the commencement of business on the morning of the first Monday of each month, and shall transmit the same to the Comptroller of the Currency within three days thereafter and such report shall state, separately—

The amount of the capital stock of the association;
The amount of surplus funds and profits;
The amount of circulating notes received from the Comptroller of the Currency;
The amount of such notes on hand;
The amount of such notes actually in circulation;
The amount of deposits;
Of public moneys to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States;
To the credit of disbursing officers and other agents of the United States;
All other deposits;
The aggregate amount of all other deposits;
The amount due to other associations and banks;
The amount of dividends declared and unpaid;
The amount of State bank circulation outstanding to be redeemed by the Association;
The amount of all other items due from the bank and not included in either of the above items;
The aggregate of the above as the total liabilities.

And in another column shall state separately the amount of loans and discounts, including every obligation or debt bearing interest, stating in separate items:

The amount of bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulating notes;
As security for deposits of public money;
Of other United States bonds, Treasury notes, and securities, including compound interest notes belonging to the association;
The amount of all other notes, obligations, debts, and securities discounted or bearing interest belonging to the association;
The aggregate of the above;
The amount of specie and other lawful money belonging to the association, including clearing-house certificates, but not including compound interest notes;
The amount due from the Association (naming the same) selected under the provisions of the 32d section of the Act for the Redemption of the Circulating Notes of the Association.
The amount due from other associations and banks.
The amount of notes of other banks and associations, and of checks on other banks and associations.
The amount of real estate belonging to the Association.
The amount of all other assets on the books of and belonging to the Association.
The aggregate of the above as the total resources.

And on the first Monday of the months of January April, July and October of each year, the monthly report shall contain and exhibit, in addition to the above, such details of the resources and liabilities of the association as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of a majority of the directors, in addition to the President and Cashier; and all returns required by this section shall be in such form as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe. Any association failing to make and to transmit the returns aforesaid within three days after the first Monday in each month shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each and every day such return is delayed to be transmitted after three days as aforesaid; and the separate return of each association, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, shall be published in a newspaper where such association is established, at the expense of the association making such report, and if there be no newspaper published at such place, then in a newspaper to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes, shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provision of this act respecting the procuring of such notes, and all other expenses of the bureau shall be paid out of the proceeds of the taxes or duties now or hereafter to be assessed on the circulation, and collected from associations organized under this act. And in lieu of all existing taxes, every association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a tax of one-quarter of one per centum each half year, upon the average amount of its notes in circulation; and a tax of one-quarter of one per centum each half year, upon the average amount of its deposits. And in case of default in the payment thereof by any associations, the taxes aforesaid may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of internal taxes or duties of other corporations, or the Treasurer may reserve the amount of said taxes out of the interest as it may become due on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association. And it shall be the duty of each association, within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, to make a return under the oath of its President or Cashier to the Treasurer of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, of the average amount of its notes in circulation, and of the average amount of its deposits, and of the amount of notes of State banks or banking associations paid out by them for the six months next preceding said first days of January and July, as aforesaid; and in default of such return, and for each and every day such return is delayed to be transmitted, each defaulting association shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, or, at his option, in the manner in which penalties are collected of other corporations, under the laws of the United States; and in case of such default, the amount of the taxes to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon the amount of notes delivered to such association by the Comptroller of the Currency, and upon the highest amount of its deposits, and upon the amount of notes of State banks or banking association paid out, to be ascertained in such other manner as the Treasurer may deem best; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under the State authority, at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State; and that the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either State, county or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed.

That section forty-five of said act be so amended as to read as follows;

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That any association organized under this act, when designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be a depository of public money, except for receipts from customs, and be employed as a financial agent of the Government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller and approved by the Secretary, and shall perform all such reasonable duties, as a depository of public money and a financial agent of the Government, as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require of every association, thus designated and approved, to transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States Registered Bonds or Treasury Notes of the United States, to be deposited in the Treasury, as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with the association to the credit of the Treasurer or any officer or agent of the United States, and for the faithful performance of its duties as a financial agent of the Government. On Monday of each week every such association shall make and transmit to the Treasurer of the United States a report, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier, of the amount of public money to the credit of the Treasurer, and to the credit of any officer or agent of the United States, at the commencement of business on the morning of that day, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Whenever the amount of money deposited with any association shall exceed the amount of the bonds and Treasury notes so deposited as security, estimated at their current market value at the time, but not exceeding their par value, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the United States thereafter to transfer such excess to the Treasury of the United States; and any portion of bonds or treasury notes in excess of the amount of public money so deposited, and not required for security as aforesaid, may be transferred and returned by the Treasurer to the association. Every association so designated and employed as a public depository shall receive at par all national currency notes which may have been paid to the Government for internal revenue taxes. If any association shall neglect or fail to make any returns required by law, or shall violate any provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the United States to transfer all public money from such association to the treasury, and to discontinue such association as a depository of public money and financial agent of the Government.

That section twenty-one of the act amendatory of the act aforesaid, approved March 3, 1865, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Comptroller of the Currency may furnish to the association making the same circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum per annum; and the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall not be more in proportion to its paid-up capital than as follows: To each association whose capital shall not exceed $300,000, ninety per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds $300,000, but does not exceed $500,000, eighty per centum of such capital: to each association whose capital exceeds $500,000, but does not exceed $1,000,000, seventy per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds $1,000,000, but does not exceed $3,000,000, sixty per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds $3,000,000, fifty per centum of such capital; and no association shall have an amount of circulating notes exceeding $1,000,000. And every association having a larger amount of circulating notes than is herein prescribed, shall withdraw from circulation and return to the Comptroller of the Currency to be cancelled all its circulating notes in excess of the limits herein prescribed before the 1st day of January, 1867; and on failure to withdraw such excess of circulation within that time, the Treasurer of the United States is hereby required to retain and hold any interest due or to become due on any bonds deposited in the treasury belonging to such association until such reduction is made. And any existing bank or banking association organized under the laws of any State which shall have applied for authority to become a national bank, under the act to which this section is an amendment, before the 1st day of January, 1867, in conformity with the provisions of the forty-fourth section and all other requirements of said act, shall, if such bank be found by the Comptroller of the Currency to be in good standing and credit, receive authority to become a national bank. And new associations may be organized under the provisions of said act in the States and Territories which have heretofore secured the least ratable proportion of circulating notes; *Provided*, That the entire amount of circulating notes to be delivered to banks thus converted from State banks to national associations shall not exceed $15,000,000; and that the total amount of circulating notes to be delivered to new associations so organized shall not exceed $15,000,000, until after the 1st day of January, 1867, when, if any portion of the 15,000,000 of circulating notes allotted for the conversion of existing State banks shall remain unappropriated, the amount so remaining may be used for the organization of new associations under this section: *And provided further*, That the aggregate circulation of national banks shall not at any time exceed the sum of $300,000,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 16, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 10,247 bbls. Flour, 634 bags Corn Meal, 26,686 bushels Wheat, 224,358 bushels Corn, 144,080 bushels Oats, 24 bbls. Pork, 15 bbls. Beef, and 48 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $15 50@$16 nominally, for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and rather firmer. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20½c., Laguayra at 17c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, per lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at firmer but irregular prices. The unfavorable advices from Liverpool were offset by the rapid rise in gold. Middlings ranged to-day from 40c.@42½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,600 bales, against receipts of 632 bales. The week's receipts have been 10,720 bales; sales and resales, 21,450 bales; export clearances, (since Tuesday last,) 1,184 bales; estimated stock at the close, 100,000 bales. The week's business in Cotton, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice, thus: "Under the stimulus of the favorable Liverpool advices, the light receipts at all our ports, the continued unfavorable reports of the prospects of our next Cotton crop, and the advance of gold, our market has, during the week, been active, and under a strong speculative and spinning demand, prices have advanced 2 cents per pound. Market closing very firm at the advance. There is a full amount of Cotton offering, and good grades are more abundant, but holders are very firm, looking for an improved market on the receipt of the next Liverpool advices. The Cotton Goods market remains quiet. Receipts at all ports for the week ending June 8, 17,000 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,323,500 bales."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	10,720
Receipts since June 1, 1866	22,300
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	356,988
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	786,786
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	457,113

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 23½c.; Appleton C, 18c.; Appleton E, 14c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; Red Bank, 36 inch, 21c.; Red Bank, 32 inch, 18c.; Canoe, 12½c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Hamilton, 20c.; Lowell, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 47c.@73c.; 3 inch tapes, 68c.@$1 10. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garote No. 1, Extra No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40. Cuffs, $50—less 20 ℔ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 60c.; Amoskeag A, 47½c.; Amoskeag B, 42½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; Eagle, 25c. Denims—Manchester, 32½c.; Boston Manufacturing Company 29c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour at a partial advance of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last, 14,250 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 65; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$9 90, chiefly at $7 70@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $8 65@$10, ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$7 65
Extra State	7 50	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10	@14 50
Extra Genesee	9 95	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@17 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $10 40@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales, 500 bbls. Extra at $8 75@$14 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand at $4 75 for Western, $4 80@$5 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Holders of desirable lots of Wheat (which are very scarce) have been claiming an advance of 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel; hence, business has been restricted. Sales, since our last, 38,000 bushels, including very common to good Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 35 ℔ bushel. For a choice lot of Club, to arrive as much as $2 38 ℔ bushel was refused. Corn has been in brisk request at further material advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 205,000 bushels, at 80c.@89c. for unsound, and 89c.@94c. for sound new mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice, ℔ bushel. New Oats are in active demand, at much firmer prices. We quote new Western at 52c.@58c., and choice Canada at 59c. Rye is advancing, on an active business. Sales, 18,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 10 for Western, and $1 25@$1 28 for (small lots of) Canada. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale is in better request at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand and steady, including last years crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 30,033 hides; sales 58,200 hides, and 30 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 15,000 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Montevideo, 21½ lbs., private terms; 13,000 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 15¼c.@15¾c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 California, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 700 Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Tampico, 21@22 lbs., part 12½c., gold, usual selection; 6,500 Aspinwall, 16½@20 lbs., private terms; 900 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Laguayra 25 lbs., private terms; 600 West Indies, Dry Salted, 26 lbs., private terms; 5,300 Gambia and Bissau, 10 lbs., private terms; 30 bales Calcutta Cow, to arrive, 9 lbs., 16c., gold, rejected, water damaged; 900 Wet Salted Rio Grande 48 lbs., 8½c., gold, usual selection; 2,600 Slaughter Ox, 65@70 lbs., 11c.@11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 301,500 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 312,800) 1,000 Wet Salted do., and 375 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 174,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 5,000 California; 32,000 Rio Grande; 52,500 Orinoco; 2,500 Porto Cabello; 2,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 5,000 Tampico and Matamoras; 500 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 1,000 West Indies; 1,000 East Indies, common; 1,000 Para and Maranham; 5,000 Texas; 3,000 New-Orleans and Western; 2,000 Southern; 5,000 African Kips; 375 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; and 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: The market for Hemlock Sole has been moderately active throughout the week under a spirited demand from manufacturers and dealers generally, Western as well as Eastern, and a large business would have been done but for the scarcity of stock in the Swamp. We have to report a further advance of 1c.@1½c. on all kinds, and prices still tending upward. The receipts from the tanneries are about 37,000 Sides, and, the sales being largely in excess thereof, the hitherto small stock is considerably reduced. Oak Tanned Sole shares in the activity, and prices for this description are firm and advancing. The stock continues small and inadequate to supply the demand. Rough Upper continues in animated request, prime parcels readily bringing outside figures, and the supply of all kinds being much reduced. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 39c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 42c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been in more demand but irregular in price. We quote: Ingot Copper at 31c.@32c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $44@$45; Scotch Pig, $44@$47; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$105 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 62½@$6 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 18½c.@19c., in gold; Banca Tin, 19½c.@20c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

OILS—Have been in more demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$1 92; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$1 59.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more request at 26c.@26½c. for Crude, 42c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at decidedly higher prices. Speculators have been the principal buyers. Sales since our last 12,400 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$33 25 for new Mess, closing at $33 12½ cash; $30@$31 for one year old Mess; $26@$26 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,000 bbls. new Mess at $32 75@$33 for June delivery, sellers' option; $33@$38 25 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $32 25, July delivery, buyers' option, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 13c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 430 pkgs. Bacon is more active, at 17c.@17½c. for short-ribbed, 18c. for long-rib, 18½c. for long clear, and 16c. for Stratford cut, ℔ lb.; sales 400 bxs. Lard is quiet to-day; sales since our last 850 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are quite nominal at $45@$46 ℔ bbl. Butter is in more demand at 23c.@40c. for State and 20c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is in request at 8c.@20½c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Deer continue in fair demand at about previous currency rates from manufacturers, but sales are restricted by the firmness of holders. About 10,000 lbs. Central American, 5,000 lbs. Angostura, and 3,000 lbs. Porto Cabello sold on private terms. We quote (nominally) Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., gold, ℔ lb. The demand for Mexican Goat has fallen off somewhat, consequent on the continued dullness in the Morocco trade, and the extreme prices demanded by holders. Other descriptions, which are comparatively lower, are in moderate request only to fill immediate wants. Sales are 35 bales Peruvian, 91 bales Pata, and sundry small lots of Curaçoa, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c., ℔ lb.; Cape, 45c.@50c., cash; Madras, 55c.@60c., gold, each.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand and firmer. Sales since our last 830 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 635 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in active request at 14c.@17c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 21,000 lbs. at 21c.@23c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 310,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., and 34,000 lbs. grease at 11c.@14c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and nominal.

WOOL—Has been in very good demand, especially Domestic Fleece, which is in most favor with buyers at present, and prices of which tend upward. Sales since our last include 370,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at from 35c.@70c., as extremes; 144,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 40c.@65c.; 39,000 lbs. California at 24c.@32c.; 581,000 lbs. Texas, at 20c.@36c.; 24,000 lbs. Texas Pulled at 45c.@55c.; 20,000 lbs. Russian on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Cuba at 20c.; 120 bales Mestiza at 22c.@26c. in gold; and 161 bales Cape at 27c.@32c. in gold, ℔ lb. In Boston, during the past week, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "sales of Domestic for the week foot up some 825,000 lbs. at a range of 45c.@75c. for Fleece and 40c.@72½c. for the various grades of Pulled. Included are lots of medium and good Western at $50c.@57c.; Indiana and Michigan at 55c.@60c.; New-York and Vermont at 55c.@62½c.; Ohio, medium and fine, 60c.@65c.; numerous small parcels of Ohio and Pennsylvania choice and double extra at 75c.@75c. and 3,000 lbs. very select Ohio and Pennsylvania at 80c.; 15,000 lbs. Kentucky combing Wool sold at 62½c. In California, sales of 57,000 lbs. old clip, inferior, at 24c.@28c.; 30,000 new clip at 40c. and 50,000 lbs. new clip at a range of 32c.@42½c. In Texas Wool, sales of 135,000 lbs. at prices ranging from 23c.@36c. ℔ lb., as to quality. In Oregon Wool, sales of 10,000 lbs. at 40c. ℔ lb. In Canada, sales of pulled at 68c., and a small lot of combing at 70c. In Foreign, the transactions have been mostly checked by the advance in gold, but prices are without quotable change. Included in these sales are 217 bales fine long staple Australian fleece, on private terms, being part of a large import from Port Philip, of very choice quality. In the West the new clip is nearly all off and ready for the market. Our advices from that quarter represent growers as very firm in their views, and not offering at prices which afford any margin for shipment to the Eastern markets. The exigencies or apprehensions of some Eastern manufacturers have induced them thus early to send out orders to their purchasing agents in Ohio, and we hear of sales on the spot at a range of 50c.@60c. and upward for choice fleeces, which rates are relatively higher than those for which old Wool is selling in this market. It is to be apprehended that these early buyers, in their anxiety to be first in the market, will, as in years past, precipitate the advance in Wool prices which they feared, and gain opportunity by their haste, to repent at leisure at a later period of the season."

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, with 646 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 28,000 bushels Grain, chiefly Corn, at 4d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with Corn, at 5s. ℔ quarter. For Bristol Channel, a vessel with Corn, at 3s. 9d. ℔ quarter.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
WILSON'S WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The subscriber is desirous of organizing a company to purchase and develop the WILSON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, located in Cleveland county, North Carolina; with this purpose he makes the following announcement:

The WILSON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS property is now offered for sale.

This property is regarded as the most valuable real estate in the Southern States. The sulphur waters are held to be superior to any waters now known in the United States. There are six hundred acres of good land, mostly wooded, attached to the springs. They are located in a beautiful country, two miles east of the flourishing little village of Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina; forty or forty-five miles west of Charlotte, on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, trains running daily to the head of the present terminus. They are easy of access, being within twenty-four hours' travel of Newbern, ten hours of Wilmington, and twenty-four hours of Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. The superior medicinal virtues of these waters are well known to the citizens of the seaboard, from Newbern, N. C., to Savannah, Ga., and if the property was properly improved, no watering place in the South would receive such a large share of patronage.

In testimony of the high esteem in which they are held, the subscriber has letters from some of the most prominent physicians of that section of the country, together with those of other citizens in high standing in other parts of the land, namely; from Drs. H. M. Pritchard, C. J. Fox and J. M. Miller, Robert Gibbon and the two Gregorys, with Dr. Thomas Williams, of Shelby. Also, from Gov. Z. B. Vance, Gen. Barringer, H. L. Alexander, John A. Young, John M. Springs, and other prominent citizens.

These evidences, which will be shown to any one interested, are sufficient to establish the superiority of these waters and the salubrity of the climate. References are also made to Messrs. Stenhouse & Macaulay, No. 66 Pearl-st., to Williams, Nobie & Oates, No. 128 Pearl-st., and to the Rev. Dr. Deems, editor of the *Watchman*, No. 119 Nassau-st., who are personally acquainted with the parties whose recommendations are given. Apply to C. E. SPRATT, No. 70 Broadway, up-stairs.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS. A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND.—The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late Jas. Wotherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about 22 miles from New-York, and of easy success, both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains about 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 16 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The land is well stocked with large and small fruit, extends to the water, and has a fine beach on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WOTHERSPOON BROS., No. 262 West 13th-st., THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x40 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory, 50 feet long, connected with the house. There are also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, workshop, coachman's house, wood and coal house. The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreen and ornamental trees. The house was built in the most substantial manner, and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers. For further particulars and permit to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River with water front, located at East Haverstraw, four miles below Peekskill, and nearly opposite Stony Point; house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, in excellent repair throughout; there are 12 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and with an abundance of choice fruits, grapes under glass, &c.; the views are very fine; location retired and healthy. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Situated at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., 130 acres, with a very superior mansion, stables, farm buildings and farm house; 8 miles from Poughkeepsie and 2 miles from the Hyde Park Depot; late the property of Mr. Chas. Reed, deceased; farming utensils, stock, &c., can be purchased with the place, if desired, or will rent the mansion, (furnished,) outbuildings, garden, &c., together with horses and carriages, at a low rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Essex, Conn., being the late residence of John S. Chapman, deceased, consisting of a good and commodious two-story dwelling-house, outbuildings, barn, &c., a most excellent well of water, with about eight acres of land, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, trees and vines being now full, and all being under a state of good cultivation. For further information, apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, or to S. M. PRATT, Essex, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, NEW-YORK, A tract of land of nearly one hundred acres, three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. It has a fine pond of spring water on nearly its highest point; is beautifully wooded, and has fine views of the Hudson River; could be made, without large expenditure, one of the most attractive places on the river, or is capable of division into four or five places of nearly equal advantages; price $35,000. Address X, Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—Five brick houses and lots, three stories high, iron fronts to stores, gas and water and connection to sewer in street; located on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts.; are in good order; terms very accommodating to purchaser; only small amount of cash required; about one-third, balance, can remain, or be paid in $500 installments. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 384 8th-av.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—A farm for sale of about 75 acres, delightfully situated on the water, with unsurpassed facilities for fishing, gunning and bathing, &c.; only a short distance from the beach; large double house, two stories in height, with two large barns, with stables, sheds, &c.; two wells of the finest water on Long Island. The place is situated on the road from Sag Harbor to the beach. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,480 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruits and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 80 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FORTY MINUTES from New-York, with hourly connection by railroad, of about 3 acres, with modern house, nearly new, containing 14 rooms, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; handsome carriage-house and plenty of fruit; more land may be had if desired; will be sold very low. Address Box No. 387 Elizabeth, N. J.

$6,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful lot of four acres on the highest point on Harrison-st., Orange, N. J.; has spring well, running brook; common double house. Apply to F. W. WILDAY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 71, or to EDWARD GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange.

FOR SALE IN HEMPSTEAD—TWO BEAUTIFUL country residences, with large grounds, delightfully situated, only 10 minutes' from depot; $5,000 and $7,000; immediate possession. Call on H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 50 Wall-st.

$8,000 WILL PURCHASE A FINE residence and outbuilding, with 16 acres of choice land, and fruit in abundance, 19 miles from New-York; buildings worth $7,000; terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURGH, on Kent-av., near Division, 25x100 each; well adapted for manufacturing purposes. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

GOOD BROOKLYN PROPERTIES TO exchange for country property. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE BEFORE OCTOber next, a farm of from 20 to 50 acres, with comfortable farm-house, convenient to depot and within about one hour's ride of City Hall. Address J. N. L., Box No. 3,409 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE on L. I., with 10 acres of valuable garden land; house has all the modern improvements, &c., &c.; easy of access; only one hour from New-York; will be sold at a bargain; also one on the suburbs of the village of Jamaica. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 89 Nassau-st.

PEARL AND FERRY STS. PROPERTY.
For sale to close an estate, a valuable piece of property on Pearl-st., extending to and forming an L on Ferry-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size. (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

TO CAPITALISTS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.—For sale, the valuable angle of ground, with the improvements thereon, formed by the intersection of Ninth and Stuyvesant-sts., fronting 3d-av., the Bible House and Cooper Union, being 24 feet in front and 110 in rear, with an average depth of 144 feet on Stuyvesant and Ninth sts. The property, in its present shape, will pay a good interest on the price asked for it; two first-class dwelling-houses, with stables, being thereon.
The front of the angle being vacant, and having a street front of 165 feet, is well adapted for a Savings Bank, or other institution requiring a permanent situation.
For particulars inquire of S. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st., basement, or Post-office Box No. 3,967.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNtry residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful town of Bethlehem, Penn. House is delightfully located, large and well-finished; has water and gas, two hot-air furnaces, &c., &c. Grounds are tastefully laid out, handsomely shaded; fine vegetable garden, fruits, &c.; cold grapery, stable, gardener's house, &c. The location is healthy, and very desirable for persons having children to educate, there being in Bethlehem a young ladies' school, theological seminary, boarding school, school for boys, polytechnic college and school for young children. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF the most complete places to be found within one hour of New-York, fine house, outbuildings, six acres of land, immense quantity of fruit, all in perfect order; few minutes from cars; only requires to be seen to be appreciated; price $13,000, with part on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE terms, located at Morristown, N. J., two hours' ride from New-York; thirty acres of productive land, well stocked with various fruits, with a three-story dwelling-house, and small house additional, barns and outhouses, and ice-house filled. Apply to H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A 2½-story frame house, 33x62, containing 15 rooms; has gas, water, furnace, &c.; beautifully situated on the main street, ten minutes' walk from the depot; the ground, about one acre, is laid out in garden and lawn, with great variety of fruit and shade trees; large stable, hennery, &c. Address Box No. 239 Elizabeth.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE lots on Central Park, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—15 lots on 8th-av., between 83d and 84th sts., and 11 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, 43 Wall-st. P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT YONKERS, A pretty cottage, with ample grounds, shade trees, &c.; only ten minutes from depot, and in good order; one of the finest views in Yonkers; price 6,000, or rent $600. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME and well-built cottage, with 17 rooms of fine architectural beauty, with good stable and carriage-house; for situation, extended view, fine beach and sea bathing, is unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 3,108 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the railroad station, a two-story cottage house, containing ten rooms, with half an acre of ground; good water, young fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. Apply to L. P. TAYLOR, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

$3,200.—COUNTRY PLACE—EIGHT acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house; 4 acres of orchard; 2¼ miles from Mount Kisco, on Harlem Railroad. B. BRATTYS, No. 8 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT, 25x100, SOUTH side 58th-st., 181 feet east of 1st-av. Price $2,000, part cash. Apply to WEATHERED & CHEREVOY, No. 117 Prince-st., between Greene and Wooster.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN New-Rochelle, 6 minutes' walk from depot, or Long Island Sound; good view and fine shade trees. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or Brooklyn property, a fine farm, about 80 acres, within one hour's ride from City. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts., with the buildings thereon. For full particulars apply to P. A. LEHMAN, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 1.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property; one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad, New-Jersey; terms easy. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, will find a large, desirable room, with first-class board, in one of the most delightful and cool locations on the hill. Fine view of the Bay, &c. References exchanged. Apply on Palisade-av., first house above the new Methodist Church, or No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MANCHESTER, No. 180 Broadway, 2d floor, and No. 287 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NORWALK, Conn.—One or two families can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house, in a pleasant and healthful location; fine drives, plenty of fruit and shade. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE OR SIX PERSONS can obtain board for the Summer in a private family; location healthy and very pleasant. Those wishing to pay for first-class accommodations may address BOARD, Box No. 47 Port Chester, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A family of ten for the month of August, at a farmhouse, not more than one hour's distance from the City Hall, New-York. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 1,441 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A FINELY SITUATED private residence, convenient to the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depots; within 13 miles of the City. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT GREENWICH—Fine grounds, splendid view, beautiful drives, fresh sea air; society unexceptionable. Only $10,000; no price; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FAMILIES AND PARTIES DESIRING country board, in a healthy location, with pleasant rooms, good fare, and plenty of fruit, may take the Harlem cars for Pleasantville, Westchester County, and apply at the farm-house of C. UNDERHILL WASHBURN, or for information, of JOHN J. KIPP, No. 177 West 17th-st.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be had at Orange, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station. House well shaded and location very pleasant. For particulars, address Box No. 82, Orange, N. J., or inquire of WEBSTER & CO., No. 17 Dey-st., New-York.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME—ONLY half hour from Wall-st., embracing fine rooms, first-class table, healthy location, with views unsurpassed, with a private family disposed to make all things agreeable; two gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Address C. H. C., No. 29 William-st., book-store.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House having been enlarged and refurnished, offers excellent accommodations to a few more families. The House is pleasantly situated in a large park, within two minutes' walk of the depot.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY; also, all parties wishing desirable board, rooms or cottages, City or country, can have directions immediately. Address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs 4 times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 85, Fishkill, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY for a gentleman, lady and servant. Address, stating terms and location, O., Box No. 721 New-York Post-office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT.
A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x38 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON, at Jamaica, L. I., an elegantly-furnished residence, beautifully situated on high ground; surrounding improvements and neighborhood first-class; 20 acres in lawn handsomely laid out, and finely shaded with fruit, ornamental and forest trees of every description; the garden large, planted with vegetables of all varieties, containing also plenty of small fruit, berries, grapes, &c. The house is new, frame, filled in with brick, 3½ stories, 45x50, with billiard rooms, &c.; the outbuildings are spacious and conveniently arranged; 3 fresh cows, and a gentle family horse; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—STORE NO. 1,280 Atlantic-av., above Washington-av., with two rooms in rear and basement room and front cellar; rent $30; also second floor, four rooms; rent $22; also parlor and basement floors, four rooms, with bath, second story of three-story brick house, No. 24 Canton-st., near Park-av.; rent $30. Apply to Agent, Canton-st., from 12 to 1, or Atlantic-av., from 3 to 4, or in New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1, about 12 o'clock, M.

TO RENT—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, a very comfortable and well-furnished house and grounds; magnificent views, fine scenery, healthful location; plenty of ground; fine garden and fruit trees, barn, &c.; ¾ hour's ride from the City; will be rented low for season or year, if applied for at once. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WESTPORT, CONN., UNTIL MAY 1, 1867, or for a term of years, (if applied for soon,) a beautiful country residence very eligibly situated in the centre of the village; house roomy and pleasant; lot contains 1¼ acres, with a large lawn and garden; possession July 1. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, near the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A fully furnished dwelling, 11 rooms, vegetable garden, fruit and shade, barn attached, pleasantly located in West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass.; daily communication with New-York by four different routes; terms moderate. For particulars, address or apply to S. HOOPER, Pier No. 24 North River.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THREE months, with early possession, situated in 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house and furniture are in perfect order, and will be rented to a private family or for a few boarders, and at a moderate price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 42 Union-square, for one, two, three, five or ten years, for business or for a dwelling; lot 26.6x125; house will be put in thorough order, (painting, &c.) For permits, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, near West Point. Furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands, and on very low terms. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FEW HANDSOME ROOMS, NEWLY carpeted and furnished, (or unfurnished,) to let, with first-class board, very reasonable; fine location and neighborhood; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 476 West 22d-st., for one week.

TO LET—A NICE, NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE IN Waverley-st., Hudson City, 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; contains seven rooms, large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av., frame factory, corner 29th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENteel, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 260 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS OR longer, one of the prettiest residences in Flushing, with ample room in doors and out; one of Narvesen's best pianos, and furnished with every necessary for housekeeping; stable if needed. Apply at 84 Beaver-st.

MURRAY HILL—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, the chief part of a first-class brown-stone house, near Madison-av., complete for housekeeping; unexceptionable references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 38th-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A NEAT house, well furnished, gas all through, good location, fine view of the Hudson, convenient to depot, for season or year; rent low. Apply at JAMES YOUMAN'S, Yonkers.

TO LET—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FURNISHED house in 22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for $65 per month; house and furniture in perfect order. Inquire of Mrs. WM. FEIS, fifth house from the corner of 3d-av. in 22d-st., west side.

FIFTH-AV.—A LARGE HOUSE, COACH house and stables, to let or lease. Furniture must be bought; at a reasonable price. For particulars apply to A. B. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only; inquire at No. 120 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1867, SECOND FLOOR, with office, in Pearl-st., near Broad, suitable for storage and shipping purposes. Apply, for one week, to FREDK. A. MARRINER, No. 169 Broadway, Room 20.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

BACK PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BASEMENT, partly furnished for housekeeping, at Fort Hamilton, to rent at $25 per month. Inquire in the store of J. CROCKER.

25 FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN all parts of the City; rent from $3 to $30 per week. Inquire of WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 74 Rivington-st., 3d door east of Allen-st.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE VERY large and elegant brown-stone mansion No. 23 East 22d-st. Apply on the premises before 11 o'clock.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, without board, at No. 54 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, with use of bath-room, at No. 51 West 44th-st. Terms low, and references exchanged.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom in an English basement house; also, front room with or without board; family small. No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TWO YOUNG MEN OR MECHANICS can be accommodated with board in a plain private family of two grown persons; terms $5 50 per week, including washing. Call, for one week, at No. 192 East 21st-st., top floor.

TO LET—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all the modern improvements, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 38 Barrow-st., four doors from Bleecker.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house first-class; location unusually pleasant. No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway. References.

NO. 203 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., rooms to let, handsomely furnished, without board; breakfast if required; gas and bath.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING a handsome second floor, with or without board, can find a comfortable home on reasonable terms at No. 93 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

A LADY MAY HAVE PART OF A ROOM with another, on 6th-av., without board, at $3 50 per week. Teacher preferred. Address Miss SIMPSON, Station D.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board for families or single gentlemen, at No. 57 East 31st-st.

NO. 55 MADISON-AV.—MADISON-AV. HOTEL—Rooms en suite and single, with or without board.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS CAN BE had at No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; board if desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO OIL AND LIQUOR MEN, DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.
Wilson's Infallible Combined Graduated Measure, Funnel and Faucet is now ready for the market. The above dealers will find it much to their advantage to call and see it operate at R. T. Edwards' store, Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. A. G. WILSON, Patentee.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware. GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased need make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 50c., 60c. and 80c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:

Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5¼ by 3 inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¼ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—600,000 Envelopes, 6⅜ by 3½ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10⅝ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.

An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.

All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.

Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 3-10 by 3¼ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.

These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 38,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.

Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.

W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SENATE of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator GEORGE H. ANDREWS.
Senator HENRY R. LOW.
Senator CHARLES G. CORNELL.
State Engineer J. P. GOODSELL.
Mayor JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
Engineer ALFRED W. CRAVEN.

At a meeting of the Board, held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the Office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz:

1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:

CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN., is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June. JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J., is now open for the season. Accommodations first-class. Large rooms, fine grounds, good drives, bathing, boating and fishing. Within easy access of New-York by railroads and steamboats 13 times each way daily. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, AND NO MOSQUITOES. Terms moderate. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of guests; the "Graduating Hop" takes place at West Point on MONDAY, June 18. COZZENS BROTHERS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OR HALF OF A house unfurnished, in some respectable neighborhood, by a small family of adults; rent must be reasonable. Address C. P. R., Box No. 4,374 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reduced rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL, OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a private house are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor. BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MAGIC FLUTE; Or, THE COOPERS; LA SYLPHIDE and THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROB ROY and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Misses Adah Isaacs Menken and Eloise Bridges.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; Or, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Roundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, TAMING A TARTAR and HORSESHOE ROBINSON. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, THE DRUNKARD. Mr. Clarke as Edward Middleton. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET; THE DAINTY RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS and new songs, dances, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The extra session of the State Senate, for the trial of Judge SMITH, came to an unexpected termination on Friday. The Albany Evening *Journal* says: "By a decision of the forenoon, the bill of indictment against Judge SMITH was materially altered from the form embodied in the original complaint. The respondent found himself, according to his counsel, confronted with a message in which he is assumed to be guilty without testimony, and his removal recommended "unless he shall, upon trial, disprove the charges made against him." By this anomalous presentation of the case, the Judge required time to make up new points, and secure the attendance of witnesses whose presence had not been supposed necessary. The Senators seemed to be quite willing to yield this point, and to escape out of an awkward dilemma, and the trial, therefore, went over to the 28th of August.

The Richmond *Whig* comes out in a long editorial in opposition to emigration from the Northern States and the introduction of Northern capital. It says: "Alabama, within one year of peace, begins with five thousand Northern cotton planters. It is frightful to think where she will end. There is not a single Southern State in which this process, this fatal process of New-England colonization is not going on. We must stop it, and, from this hour, we must resolve to stop it, before it enwraps and crushes us in its anaconda folds. We do not mean that it must be stopped by a resort to violence or any unwarrantable means, but by refusing, as we have the right to do, to sell our lands or any part of them, or lease or tenant them out to radical enemies of the South."

The Vermont State Musical Association will hold a Convention at Burlington on Monday, the 25th inst., to be continued through the week. It will be under the direction of Mr. W. O. PERKINS, of Boston, assisted by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of that city. The arrangements are in such excellent hands, and the programme of proceedings so attractive, that it cannot fail to bring together large numbers of the lovers of music of New-York State as well as New-England—a grand musical jubilee, representing the best talent in the country. On the last evening of the Convention HAYDN'S Oratorio of the Messiah will be given, with a chorus of four hundred singers.

The New-York Central, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have agreed to maintain rates as fixed from time to time by the General Freight Agents for the transportation of freight to and from all competing points; and that no commissions or drawbacks of any kind whatever shall be paid, directly or indirectly, or free tickets be given to any shipper, owner of freight, or to persons controlling for owners the shipment of freight, by any officer or agent of either of their companies respectively, nor by any express, dispatch, transportation company, or individual sending transportation over their roads.

The Portland *Press* states that an element of discord has entered the classic shades of Bowdoin College. It appears that the rival base ball clubs of Bates College and Bowdoin proposed to have a match game at Lewiston, and the Bowdoin faculty withheld permission for the students under their charge to attend to it. In defiance of this order the whole Freshmen and Sophomore class left, and the nine Freshmen who were engaged in the match received notice of their suspension. The Sophomore and Freshmen classes are holding "indignation meetings," and discussing the "policy" of the faculty.

The expedition to the gold, silver, and copper mines of Arizona, on the Gila River, is rapidly forming at St. Louis, to take up its march across the plains. A preparatory camp is being established at Topeka, Kansas, whither tents and supplies are being shipped. The company contracts to take men through to the mining districts for sums wholly inadequate to defray the expense of those emigrating in small parties.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, in company with a number of gentlemen, left Boston on Saturday, on a tour to Marshfield. He is the guest of the "Marshfield Club," an association of gentlemen formed to cherish the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER, who make an annual pilgrimage to the tomb of the great statesman.

Rev. Father BENDER, a priest of one of the Catholic churches of Cincinnati, refused to permit any insignia of the Fenian Brotherhood to be brought within his church on the occasion of the burial service of one of the men who was killed in the fight at Limestone Ridge.

Visitors to Niagara Falls will regard it as among the wonders of the place that the hackman nuisance has been abated, and that no carriage-drivers are allowed to solicit patronage. The hotel keepers have now the control of the carriage business.

The trial of Major GEE, at Raleigh, N. C., was concluded on Wednesday last. This case was submitted without argument, and the proceedings forwarded for revision to the proper authorities in Washington.

Rev. HARRY HOPKINS, son of President HOPKINS, of Williams College, is about to be installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Westfield, Mass. At the beginning of the war he entered the army as Chaplain, and was for a long time stationed at Alexandria, in connection with the Mansion House Hospital. Thousands of our volunteer soldiers will long remember his devoted labors in their behalf.

The steamboat owners at St. Louis have organized a levee police to guard their craft from the operations of incendiaries. Every steamboat contributes $1 a day, while she remains in port, for this support of this police force.

The building of a new Opera House at Cincinnati, by Mr. HANDY is settled. The dimensions are to be 80 feet by 100. The cost will be $300,000. There will be connected with it an Art Gallery under the superintendence of T. BUCHANAN REID.

It is stated the expense incurred by Canada, in consequence of the Fenian invasion, up to this time, may be estimated at a sum not far short of $2,500,000, and that sum will be largely increased before the matter subsides into quietness.

The Newport (R. I.) *Mercury*, on the 12th inst., entered on the one hundred and ninth year of its existence, and is claimed to be the oldest paper in the country.

Rev. WM. E. ARMITAGE, Rector of Christ Church, Detroit, has been unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts on Saturday, the following cases were disposed of: SARAH FORREST, a milliner, was held for trial on a charge of having forged a check. HERMANN F. W. STUCHER, a Prussian, was also committed for trial on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by both wives. DANIEL MOORE and CHARLES W. SEABURY were held to bail for trial on a charge of counterfeiting trade marks, on complaint of Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City. JAMES CLARK and JOHN SMITH were committed to answer the charge of burglary, without bail, they having been caught almost in the act. ANTOINE ZAINLE was committed for trial for carrying a sword cane in violation of law. EDWARD PENDLETON was held for trial for burglary, he having sold a portion of the stolen goods. GEORGE WILSON was also held for trial for pocket picking, being caught in the act. Yesterday SOLOMON C. H. MURPHY, a lawyer, was held for trial on a charge of burglary. WILLIAM MCCORMICK was held to bail for trial on a charge of carrying a slungshot. JENNIE WHITE *alias* ELIZABETH HENRY, was held for trial on a charge of grand larceny, as were also CHARLES HENRY and WILLIAM RUSSELL. CHRISTOPHER BROWN was held to bail for trial on a charge of cruelly beating his horse. AUGUSTUS MORRO, who keeps a restaurant at No. 14 Broad-street, was held for examination on a charge of arson.

The argument in the case of PAUL FALK *vs.* the Board of Excise, the Police Commissioners and others, was commenced on Saturday in the Common Pleas, Special Term, before Judge CARDOZO. This action, like the one of HOLT against the same defendants, already reported, is regarded as a test case, and differs from that only in the fact that the right to sell lager beer on Sunday is involved—it being claimed that lager is not intoxicating. The plaintiff's counsel only, was heard Saturday. Defendants will commence their argument next Friday at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

The dram-shops throughout the Metropolitan District, excepting the County of Westchester and the river villages on Staten Island, were yesterday "completely and effectually closed," as by law they are required to be on Sundays. PAUL FALK'S Belvidere, at One Hundred and Eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, was open; but neither he nor any dealer beyond the limits of police jurisdiction transacted a profitable business. The storm kept people at home.

Mr. RUFUS DURKEE, of Grafton, Rensselaer County, farmer, died of cholera at No. 157 Waverley-place, on Friday night. Saturday morning, Mrs. JANE MCCLOY, a widow, aged 66 years, died at No. 36 Oak-street, of cholera. On Friday night there were 49 cholera patients on board the cholera-ship. One patient died on Friday. On Saturday there were 45 patients on board the *Falcon*.

The police order for closing unlicensed bars on Saturday, has been rescinded, but is to be revived and enforced on Wednesday next. Treasurer MANIERRE has received from licenses $907,000.

ROBERT GILBERT, a watchman, aged 65 years, died of cholera in the basement of No. 639 Water-street, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, after having been sick only seven hours.

A decree of divorce was granted Saturday by the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM presiding, in the case of JOHN E. ALFRED *vs.* ELIZABETH ALFRED.

There was much excitement and a sudden large advance in the Gold Room on Saturday on the War news from Europe; sales as high as 159@160. Stocks steady. Exchange on Europe declining.

Commercial values were wholly unsettled on Saturday by the rapid rise in gold. Flour advanced 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Pork, Tallow and Petroleum were also dearer. Cotton was held with more confidence, despite the unfavorable market advices from Liverpool. The increased firmness of holders of most articles checked transactions. Freights were quiet.

War in Europe—Its Effect Upon This Country.

Of course, those who talked of the efficacy of a Congress as an agency for averting the threatened hostilities, assail the course of Austria in refusing to be a party to its deliberations. Having affirmed the value of diplomacy as a peacemaker between nations prepared for war, they are bound to condemn the Power whose decision leaves no visible alternative but a resort to arms. And yet these complainants against Austria beg the whole question. They assume the probability of peace as the result of a Conference, and on this hypothesis construct their argument. But suppose the probability to lie in the opposite direction—what then? Suppose, as may fairly be supposed, that an assemblage of diplomatists at Paris, now, ended as did the Conference which sat in London on the Danish question, and as every Conference held in similar circumstances has ended, during the life-time of the present generation—what then becomes of the obstinacy, the guilt, the madness of Austria? Does not her refusal to participate in a proceeding which, judged by modern example, could hardly be otherwise than futile, assume the aspect of wisdom and dignity? For, if there is to be war, the sooner it comes the better for Austria. Her preparations are in advance of Prussia, and vastly more complete than those of Italy; so that delay would inure to the advantage of her antagonists. Besides, her finances already reputed bankrupt, cannot bear up indefinitely under an unproductive strain; she must fight soon or disarm, and to her, just now, the former would be the preferable event. Her forces may not be able to advance further into Italy without provoking French interference, but as against Prussia there need be no such restraint.

From another point of view the policy of Austria is reasonable enough. Of what possible avail can be a Congress unless the basis of discussion be settled beforehand? Austria asked not only that it should be settled, but that it should be settled on a principle applicable alike to each of the Powers preparing for war. As explained by Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons, Austria required an assurance that "all the Powers which were to take part in the projected Conference should be ready to renounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquillity;" not an extravagant request surely, or one to which the promoters of a Conference really intended to promote general as opposed to local or dynastic interests would be likely to object. The fact that the condition thus proposed has led to the abandonment of the project, is *primâ facie* evidence of its sinister origin. It implies either that the Conference would be at liberty to revise everything, which means to unsettle everything, or that Prussia and Italy were to be permitted to [seek a "territorial augmentation of power" with no possibility of assigning to Austria an equivalent. While, then, the traditional policy of Austria can have few admirers on a republican continent, let us be so far just as to admit the seeming equity of the ground upon which her statesmen stand in relation to the proposed Conference. They may have incurred the immediate responsibility of precipitating war, but only the superficial observer can be deceived by the hollow lamentations in which the pro-Prussian press are indulging on the subject. Austria will indeed have responsibility to bear, but at least it must be shared to the fullest extent by Prussia.

Removed from all but remote danger of being dragged into the conflict, England is inclined to calculate only the chances in their relation to trade and finance. Whether the expectation that good instead of evil will accrue, since the existing uncertainty will be terminated, is certainly open to debate. The influences at work are too many and too deeply seated to encourage a very sanguine feeling, though after all there may be business sagacity in a suggestion which implies the absence of any very formidable source of financial difficulty.

And on this side of the Atlantic what may be looked for as consequences of the war which, to all human judgment, is inevitable? Temporary inconvenience there may be—a necessity for caution there unquestionably is; but as yet it is difficult to trace anything likely to produce extended difficulty. There may be a slight drain for gold; amidst the panic which almost always accompanies the outbreak of hostilities, there may be damage to the European value of our securities; there may be a possible return of considerable amounts from Germany, where a disposition to hoard will soon be visible. But these are probabilities which should occasion nothing like alarm. Any depreciation of our securities abroad will be temporary, and will be followed by a rebound when the first flush of alarm shall have passed away. And for other inconveniences or even losses we shall have solid compensation in the impetus which war cannot fail to give to emigration hitherward. At the same time, it is clear that much depends upon the course taken by those whose doings influence transactions, whether in goods, gold or stocks. This is not a time for blind and reckless speculation, and he who would at this moment promote it is doing his utmost to hasten and intensify disaster. The conservatism which should control our politics is in times like these needed most urgently in our Exchanges, our marts, and in the arrangements of every business man. With prudence, we shall witness the conflict from afar, not only uninjured, but ultimately benefited. But all depends upon prudence.

The Liquor Trials.

There are so many legal, constitutional, commercial, moral, physiological, philological and philosophical questions involved in the trials of the liquor and lager-beer dealers now in progress before Judge CARDOZO, that it is no wonder there are unusual interest and excitement about the matter. Is that provision of the Federal Constitution which prohibits any "State passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts" violated by forbidding liquor-dealers to carry on their business during the entire time covered by the licenses which they took out and paid for, under the old law? Is lager-beer intoxicating? If it be, is the drinking of it on Sunday a moral action? If it be not, is it at any time immoral? What is the meaning of the word *traveler?* And does a man who walks or rides from the Battery to FALK'S come under that designation? What are the legal powers of policemen? What are the limits to the powers of the State Legislature? How can the Excise Law be reconciled with the first and sixth sections of Article I. of the Constitution of the State of New-York? How much beer can a human stomach hold, and what is the condition of the brain and nerves of a man who has a stomach full? Have Germans any rights which ought to be respected? And have other people any rights which alcohol ought to be compelled to respect? Are there any such things as laws of chemistry or of morals? Is there a moral chemistry or a chemical morality? Should a child be allowed to dictate to his father, or a man be under the government of his wife? These are but a tithe of the points under discussion in the cases of FALK and HOLT, and if they fail of final settlement in the Court of Common Pleas, at its present Special Term, is there any less necessity that they should be properly settled? The counsel for the plaintiff in one of these cases declared that "from two to three hundred thousand persons of German birth or German parentage had an absorbing interest in the proper judicial determination of the questions before the Court;" but we make no such limitation, believing that every resident on the island and every soul on the continent are absorbingly interested in the matter.

We fancy, however, that most of these points will remain unsolved even at the close of the present trials. The arguments of counsel had better be exclusively addressed to the large and simple question which demands legal decision, and upon which the Court is competent to pronounce—the constitutionality of the Excise Law. It is one of vital importance to the people of the City. The less quibbling and pettifogging on the subject the better. The fewer questions raised, the quicker the main one will be settled. The less rant uttered, the greater will be the force and effect of the reasoning. The counsel for the plaintiff in one of these cases, pronounced the law to be the "most outrageous ever enacted, eclipsing all the edicts of the autocrat of all the Russias." We should hope the gentleman knew better than this. The counsel for the plaintiff in the other case characterized the law by a great many "powerful" adjectives, and discovered, after having spent "long days and nights in its investigation," that it was "conceived among corrupt politicians, and brought forth for the purpose of enabling corrupt office-seekers to fatten on the spoils of places created expressly for their benefit." We confess we were sorry to see such *rot* in an otherwise able argument, and no less so to find the same gentleman characterizing the police as "two thousand hounds unkenneled to run down unoffending citizens."

We have had occasion lately to condemn and give some horrible examples of this "strong" style of language in the press (*vide Tribune*) as applied to the discussion of great public questions, and it is no less painful to see it brought into Court in an argument on a constitutional and important matter like the Excise Law.

For the decision of the Court the public of both parties look with deep interest. But it will not be final, and before such a decision is reached as will give the liquor dealers legal right to carry on this traffic on Sunday, there will probably be opportunity for the Legislature again to take the matter in hand, and pass a law free from the defects of the present one.

Will Hungary be Liberated by the Italian War?

The report reaches us by the recent European mails that KOSSUTH, who has been known to be in Italy for some years past, is to be furnished with means and men to stir up an outbreak in Hungary, in order to make a diversion of Austrian troops from Italy.

It will be remembered that in the Italian war, which liberated Lombardy, the French Emperor refused till the last to employ revolutionary aid, but at length some forces were organized and means furnished to produce an insurrection in Hungary, with KOSSUTH at its head, when the Emperor alarmed at the storm he was about to raise, and at the threatening aspect of Germany, concluded the sudden peace of Villafranca. Had the great Hungarian Agitator then been dispatched, and a strong body of troops been thrown into Hungary, the result of the Italian war might have been very different, and the map of Europe essentially altered. At that time KOSSUTH'S name would have invoked a hundred thousand men from the villages of the *pusztas*, and with French arms and artillery, Austria would have been assailed in the rear with such a force that she would inevitably have lost Venetia, and might even, had the war continued, been shorn of Hungary itself. At that period, time and misfortune had not yet worn away the magic about the name of the great orator and popular reformer. The Magyars and Slayonians were suffering then under all the stupid abuses and petty oppression which mark the rule of the Hapsburgs over the conquered; the wounds of the Revolution were not then healed, and no measures of liberality or conciliation had been then employed toward this heroic and unfortunate people.

The question which arises, is, what would be the effect of such a revolutionary effort now, eighteen years after the great and unsuccessful insurrection?

That the Italians will attempt it, in some form, no one can doubt. It would be folly on their part not to make the experiment. A few thousand men landed on the coast of Hungary, marching into the interior, carrying supplies and arms, and proclaiming Hungarian independence, with KOSSUTH and other well-known leaders at the head, might call off fifty thousand from the quadrilateral and throw discord and sow distrust in all the Hungarian regiments of the Imperial army. The Italians are in earnest; they know it is a life-and-death struggle. The French Emperor cannot withhold them, and they would deserve defeat if they did not strike at such a vital part of their enemy. But will the effort succeed? Is Hungary ripe for another revolution?

It is difficult to obtain trustworthy information to answer these questions. Still, if we study the policy of Austria toward her dependency and reason from general principles, we shall probably be able to come near the truth.

Within the last few years, and especially during the past year, the traditional and stupid policy of the Viennese Cabinet toward Hungary has been broken down.

The financial troubles of the Government have forced that from them which humanity and reason could never draw forth. With sound wisdom, they have seen that the best means of paying the immense national debts of Austria, and of escaping from their financial quicksands, was not in increasing burdens and in rendering the people discontented, but by adding to production in every possible way, and especially by lightening taxation and bestowing privileges on the people. The passion of the Hungarians for independence was partly gratified last Summer, by a separate Ministry, a seperate Administration, and a National Parliament. The Emperor sought to make himself popular by a tour through the Magyar territory; nearly all political offenders were amnestied; persecution, espionage, and petty oppression ceased; the nation was allowed to spring up into a new life of its own, outside of the shadow of Vienna despotism. The burdens on trade were removed, and the wines, for which Hungary is so celebrated, were permitted to be exported without a duty, and have been received in England without duty or with a low one, Austria granting similar privileges to English manufactures. Railroads were built over the prairies between the Theiss and the Danube, and capital was attracted to the country. A political life sprang up; the leaders finding that they could not secure absolute independence, aimed at what was in their power, and have sought to obtain the best possible constitutional privileges for their country, such as responsibility of the Ministry, the revival of municipal institutions and county elections, freedom of the Press, national schools, separate taxation and separate expenditures, and the crowning of the Emperor as King of Hungary. These great rights have not yet been won, but must soon be granted by the Viennese Government unless the spirit of Hapsburg obstinacy too much possesses them.

The consequence is, the revolutionary movement in Hungary has been converted into a liberal constitutional movement. The Radicals are now Liberals. Instead of bullets they are trying ballots and speeches. The leaders of the nation have become the middle-men. Then, large numbers of people are much more prosperous than they have been; they want peace, and remember the desolation and horrors of 1848-49 with dread. The country has begun a new career of material progress. Austria has gained, too, some confidence and good will. Perhaps some Hungarians may hope yet to see an Austrian Empire, of which the Kingdom of Hungary is the head and chief province. Much of the old hate and bitterness has died away. The fires of the Revolution have burnt out. The absent and banished leaders, if not forgotten, cannot now stir the blood of the people, as once. KOSSUTH'S name with the peasantry belongs almost to a past generation, and has become a part of history. Whether his trumpet-tongue could fire the youth of the nation, as once, we cannot now say. Possibly the passion for nationality has lost its old force, or has taken a new direction. Time, with its astonishing changes, has made another Hungary from that of 1848.

Moreover, the Austrian dislike and hate of the Prussian is shared by the Maygars, and they may care more to sustain the Empire than to weaken everything for the doubtful good to their own country. Italy was never loved in Hungary, even in the first Revolution.

We judge, then—though we would hope the reverse, and trust that our own prognostications may be false—that from all these causes Hungary is not now ripe for an outbreak, that an Italian revolutionary movement under KOSSUTH or other leaders, would not probably now succeed, and would only be a military diversion, useful, indeed, to Italy, but not permanently beneficial to Hungary. We incline to believe that the liberation of Hungary is to come about through peaceful paths.

Proposed Mexican Loan.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS is a man of peculiar temperament. He requires strong stimulants. Compelled to surrender his ultra reconstructive views, he proposes a loan of twenty millions to Mexico. This is to enable Mexico to maintain the Monroe Doctrine. The offer is made at the moment that the Monroe Doctrine is vindicated in another way, and when the money is not wanted for that purpose. The Emperor is to withdraw his troops from Mexico, and Austria has informed our Government that she has countermanded the order for sending troops there.

Why, then, does Mr. STEVENS avail himself of such a moment to volunteer a twenty millions to Mexico? Is it, after the French army is withdrawn, to enable the Mexicans to renew their internal strife? or is it to enable them to expel MAXIMILIAN? It cannot be wanted for this latter purpose, for with the French army MAXIMILIAN must go himself, if the Mexicans themselves do not sustain him. And, if such should be the case, it is their business and not ours.

The war has accustomed our people to large expenditures. Millions go unquestioned now, when thousands would have caused resistance six years ago. But there must be an end of lavish Congressional appropriations. While the Government itself furnishes the money taxes are easily paid. This condition of things cannot last. The Government must return to its economical habits. "Retrenchment and Reform," now obsolete terms, must resume their former significance. There are, doubtless, outside gentlemen who would profit by the proposed loan. Mr. STEVENS' relation may be one of them. But, as NAPOLEON said of the Italian war, this loan "assumes proportions inconsistent with any interest the Government has in it."

The Public Domain.

The American people inherited a property ample for all the purposes of Government, and adequate to any financial emergency. That inheritance was constantly and ever increasing in value. It paid the war debt of 1812. It paid the Florida war and the Indian war debts. It had grown to such incomputable value, as to form not only a basis of present national credit, but to have ultimately retired the existing war debt. That inheritance was the Public Domain, the richest places ever possessed by Government or people. But our rulers have made haste to squander it—to squander it in all conceivable ways. Any pretext, if only plausibly urged, was all that Congress required to give away millions of acres. Memorialists had only to stretch their arms or plant their feet upon a gold or silver mine to become lords of what they surveyed. But even this process was too slow. Congress has just passed a bill giving corporate authority to gobble up and aggregate Government mining lands. This scheme of public plunder encounters a VETO. And the plunderers are, we suppose, rallying their forces to pass it by a two-third vote, that being the *fashionable* mode of overcoming Executive obstacles. Congress is so intent upon dispossessing the Government of the last vestige of the PUBLIC DOMAIN that we shall scarcely be surprised to see the veto overslaughed.

Is it not "strange—passing strange," that with a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars Congress should be impatient to dissipate and destroy a financial resource upon which the National credit may first rest securely, and from which a large income might be realized? And the "wonder grows" with the fact and the reflection that the more rapidly the public domain increases in value the more anxious Congress is to get rid of it.

WESTERN POLITICS—INDIANA NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.—We publish in another part of this morning's paper some resolutions adopted by the Union Convention of the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana, upon the renomination of their present member, Gen. WASHBURN. They are in excellent temper and lay down a platform of principles upon which Union men can all unite. There is really nothing to which any one can take exception. Some of extreme opinions will, doubtless, be dissatisfied that their views are not distinctly embodied in them; but a little reflection will satisfy even these persons that no party can ever maintain itself on the extreme position of its most zealous and advanced members. There must be concession, in the future as there has been in the past, if the party is to remain united.

The resolutions, moreover, recognize the importance of maintaining harmony of action,—and, so far as possible, harmony of sentiment between the President and Congress. If the Union party generally adopt the conciliatory and judicious tone of the Indiana resolutions, it will maintain its integrity and its ascendancy.

Death of Gen. Cass.

Hon. LEWIS CASS died yesterday at his home in Detroit, aged nearly 84 years. The news reaches us too late to allow of extended notice for this morning's paper. His long, varied, and honorable career is well known to the people. When 25 years old he was a member of the Legislature of Ohio; was afterward appointed marshal of the State by Jefferson; served as a colonel in the war with Great Britain, and rose to brigadier-general in the regular army; was General Harrison's aid at the battle of the Thames; was made Governor of Michigan by MADISON, and had a powerful influence in harmonizing and regulating our Indian relations; was made Secretary of War by JACKSON in 1831; sent as Minister to France in 1836; elected to the United States Senate in 1845; resigned and ran as the Democratic candidate for President in 1848; reëlected to the Senate in 1849; appointed Secretary of State by BUCHANAN, and finally returned to private life by resignation in December, 1860.

Gen. CASS was a man of great natural abilities, a prudent and perhaps over-cautious legislator, a scholar of creditable attainments, and personally very popular in his State and throughout the country. He was possessed of a large property in and near Detroit, which city owes much of its prosperity to his public spirit.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At Wallack's (Mr. DAN BRYANT) "Tim O'Brien" and "Handy Andy;" at the Winter Garden, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, in the world-renowned burlesque of "Pocahontas." We need hardly say that the prolific and witty author has re-written the work, and that the management, with its usual liberality, has prepared new dresses, scenery and appointments for the occasion. There will be an afterpiece in which Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM assumes the principal *rôle;* at Niblo's Garden the RAVELS will present for the first time the "Magic Flute," and the grand ballet of "La Sylphide;" at the Olympic Theatre "Our Mutual Friend," compressed into three acts, still continues on the boards; at the English Opera a popular work will be rendered; at Barnum's Museum the great temperance drama of the "Drunkard" will be revived—Mr. C. W. CLARK sustaining his original character of *Edward Middleton;* at the New Bowery Theatre the Buislay Family commence their first New-York engagement. They are aerialists, pantomimists, and athletes, and have won success in Europe and California. The piece called the "Sheep's Foot" introduces them ingeniously, and also exhibits the talent of a well-selected company. At the Old Bowery Theatre Miss FANNY HERRING and Mr. G. L. FOX appear in three pieces. At George Christy's Minstrels an entirely new programme is provided.

To-night, at Dodworth's Hall, the friends of Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (*Jeemes Pipes*) give him a farewell complimentray testimonial, prior to his departure for London. Several new readings and recitations will be given, and one or two entirely original comic sketches will be rendered in *Pipe's* peculiar and irresistibly laughable manner.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' concerts at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eight and Fifty-ninth streets and Third-avenue, have been eminently successful, and will be continued every evening (except Sunday) during the season. The orchestra numbers thirty of the best players in the City, and the Garden is quiet, accessible and well managed.

The "Musical Mutual Protective Union" does not seem to be a prosperous organization. Its best members are dropping from it with a steadiness which in the end will leave nothing but the scum. Recently the Union has endeavored to conciliate the theatrical managers. It requested that a committee might be appointed to agree upon terms for the coming season. In a commendable spirit of conciliation three representative managers met and consulted with three members of the M. M. P. U. It was found impossible, however, to submit to the claim asserted by the Union, namely, that the latter should suggest the list from which various theatres should select their artists. In other words, that none but members of the Union should be permitted to play. Mr. WHEATLY, the President of the Managers' Association, represented this difficulty to the President of the M. M. P. U., and the following final letters were then exchanged. Mr. WHEATLY'S letter strikes us as being rather hefty:

No. 84 LUDLOW-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

W. Wheatley, Esq., President Managers' Association:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th, signifying the determination of the Managers' Association, with regard to the Association of which I have the honor to be President, is at hand. I regret very deeply that our respective committees could not accomplish the object for which they met. And that they could not, in my opinion, is owing to the misconstruction your Association puts upon a certain article in our Constitution. That article has existed since the formation of our society, and was never intended as a menace to any person or persons who employ musicians, but as an obligation upon ourselves to prevent the system of undermining which prevailed so extensively in our profession when the society first came into existence, a system which is carried out even now by a very numerous class, who, having a mechanical business during the day, find it a very profitable source of amusement to have a convenient place of resort during the evening, well satisfied to keep the orchestral seats warm at any price chance may bestow.

It is such as these who have brought our branch of art—esteemed by the ancients as the first—down to what it is, almost a reproach. We have had some such among us, and may have still, but they are not, and never have been, welcome members. Our Society is not for the protection of these, but for those whose whole life is devoted to the art I so humbly represent on this occasion.

Our members cannot earn a living out of philharmonic concerts, nor by a six months' engagement at the Opera, nor yet by a nine months' engagement in a theatre, at the rates now given. It is therefore necessary that we look out for such good paying jobs as may chance to come along during the year, to enable us to see the end safely. *It is for the latter kind of business that our article of agreement binds us not to play with non-members.* For they are the rats who have gnawed almost the lives out of us by taking our business second hand, and at lower rates than first charged by us.

I admit at the same time it covers the performers in theatres, not as a menace, however, but as a necessity, consequent upon the various interests we are brought to protect.

With this explanation, I trust your Association will better understand why we consider it absolutely necessary to retain the before-mentioned clause. What we have asked of the Managers is, that we agree upon a minimum price for the season that will be satisfactory to both parties, for which we will give a guarantee that our members, if engaged, shall fulfill their engagements to the end of the year. We do not, and have not attempted to exact a promise that you will engage our members in preference to all others, but leave it open for you to engage or not as you choose. Leaving other matters to take care of themselves, and still hoping that a better understanding may exist between our respective Associations, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very truly, yours, D. L. DOWNING.
President Musical Mutual Protective Union.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, New-York, June 7, 1866.

D. L. Downing, Esq., President Musical Mutual Protective Union:

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of May 21.

There can be no possible misconstruction of the article to which the Managers' Association objects, however exalted may have been the motives of your society in framing it. It distinctly *compels* every musician of your Union *not* to perform under any leader or with any artist who does not derive a privilege of employment from you, and would have the effect at this moment of obliging any manager who engaged the services of any of your body to part with his present leader and orchestra, an alternative which the Managers' Association respectfully declines.

It also respectfully declines to arbitrarily dictate the maximum or minimum amount which any artist is to receive for his services.

For the rest, without venturing to question the correctness of the very unflattering estimate which you, with such unequaled opportunities of judging, have expressed of the character of many members of the Musical Union, of which you are the President, and of the motives which influence them in the practice of their art—which, I may observe, more than justifies the unfavorable view which the public have taken of many of the recent proceedings of your Association—the Managers cannot but feel, that had the fact occurred to your recollection that the leading members of your body, by forsaking, when employed in the orchestra, often for many nights in the week, the duties they had undertaken to discharge, and committing them to substitutes from the very class now so severely reprobated, encouraged and sanctioned for their own advantage all those evils to which you attribute the deterioration of your profession, you would have spoken of brother artists with somewhat more forbearance and moderation.

In closing our correspondence, which, as a matter of justice to both parties, the Managers' Association deems it but proper to publish, permit me to renew on my part, and that of the Association of which I am President, the expression of good feeling, with which I remain yours, very truly. W. WHEATLEY,
President Managers' Association.

Art Notes.

One of the most taking and interesting pictures we have seen in a long time, is a new work from the pleasant pencil of MEYER VON BREMEN, which Mr. SCHAUS opened yesterday at his Broadway Gallery. The subject is one which every proud papa and fond mamma has many a time met in the family circle. A naughty young American-German, having declined soup in an ungentlemanly way, has been sent from the dining-room, and stands pouting and angry in the adjoining library; the jingling of dishes and the savory smell of pudding arouse the youth to reflection, at which happy instant the artist transforms him to canvas. The attitude, expression, dress and *tout ensemble* are simply natural, and will repay visit and study.

Fenian Error Corrected.

We are requested to state that Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, of the New-York *Citizen*, ("Private Miles O'Reilly,") is not the Col. HALPIN reported as traveling with Chief Organizer STEPHENS, of the Irish Republic. The Fenian Col. HALPIN comes from the West, where he was Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment.

SULPHUR SPRINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In another column will be found an advertisement of the "Wilson White Sulphur Springs" property at Shelby, Cleveland Co., N. C. It is proposed to organize a company to bring the springs properly before the public.

Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, June 17.

Last evening the machine shop of WALTER CONNIS and furniture establishment in the rear of Exchange-street, was destroyed by fire. The building was owned by JOHN NEAL, and was insured in the Etna for $2,000. The walls will be saved. CONNIS' loss will be nearly covered by an insurance of $7,000, also in the Etna.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 17.

THE LATE RENCONTRE.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Investigating Committee met informally yesterday morning, and both parties desiring to be absent from the city for this week, the case was put over until next Saturday. It is understood that Mr. GRINNELL goes to Boston and Mr. ROUSSEAU to New-York. Although some of Mr. GRINNELL'S military friends have very strongly intimated that they intended to take up the quarrel for him, it is safe to assert that there is not the slightest prospect of a duel, Mr. GRINNELL himself declines to countenance any such proceeding. Gen. ROUSSEAU, according to the latest information, had received no intimation from any Iowa military officers that they desired to take upon themselves the quarrel of Mr. GRINNELL.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON SEIZURE.

Much interest is felt here as to the result of the hearing, at this term of the United States Circuit Court in the City of New-York, before Justice NELSON, of special motions in several cases, in which some 3,000 bales of cotton, seized by Treasury Agents in Georgia as the property of the United States, were taken out of the custody of the United States Cotton Agent at New-York by the Sheriff, under writs of replevin issued out of the Supreme Court of the State, at the instance of a wealthy banking-house in Wall-street, claiming to own the property. The hearing covered the very important questions of the right of the defendant to remove the suits from the State to the Federal Court, and also the right of the Executive Government to retain possession of the property, as against the replevin process of the State Court. The magnitude of the interests and the importance of the questions involved brought out a very strong array of counsel, and all the points presented were fully and elaborately argued, in a legal debate which occupied the Court three days. The argument on behalf of the plaintiff was opened by EDWARDS PIERREPONT and continued and closed by Messrs. EVARTS and O'CONOR. On the part of the defendant, whose action in the case was fully sustained by the Government, the argument was opened by the District-Attorney, Mr. COURTNEY, and closed by CHARLES EAMES, of Washington City, who appeared as special counsel on behalf of the United States.

POSITION OF JUDGE HUGHES.

It will doubtless astonish some of the Washington correspondents who have persistently called Judge HUGHES a "Copperhead," to learn that the Union Convention, recently held in the county in Indiana in which the Judge resides, unanimously nominated him as their candidate for the State Legislature. The true political *status* of Judge HUGHES is well understood by his friends at home, and in fact it is well known here. He was a consistent and faithful supporter of the Government throughout the rebellion, and as such was highly esteemed by Mr. LINCOLN, who was also his warm personal friend. These facts are generally known here, and are within the personal knowledge of the writer hereof, and most of those conversant with public affairs and men hereabouts for the past three or four years. It seems strange, therefore, that at this late day, there should be found any newspaper correspondent guilty of such an egregious error as to apply the term "Copperhead" to Judge HUGHES.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Messrs. EGGLESTON and HAYS, members of Congress respectively of the First and Second Districts of Ohio, have received a communication from their constituents of the Fenian persuasion instructing them to urge and vote for the repeal of the neutrality laws. The communication comes from the representatives of a very large meeting held in Cincinnati about a week ago, at which a good many silly things were said by the speakers, and some ridiculous, wild Irish resolutions were adopted. Messrs. EGGLESTON and HAYS will not likely be induced to do so foolish a thing as that asked by their indiscreet constituency. Besides, the class of men who formed this meeting are not the kind of voters that elected either of the members named.

FENIANISM.

Official information received here shows that while the Fenian movement may be dead for the present it still retains some elements which may materially aid in another spasmodic effort whenever a suitable opportunity occurs. Quantities of arms and ammunition are still moving to various places of deposit, especially in Pennsylvania. The organization is very strong throughout the country, but especially at the South, where there is a large proportion who will hail a fighting opportunity with great pleasure. The introduction and reference in Congress of the Fenian resolutions, a few days ago, is productive of much mischief. It was purely a partisan measure, designed to save to the Democratic party the vote of Irish Democrats. Its effect is only to dignify the Fenian movement, and give it a semi-official encouragement.

WHO RECOMMEND PARDONS?

Most of the pardons now granted by the President are issued upon the earnest request of leading men of the North. I mentioned some prominent cases of this character in my dispatches a few days ago. To-day the President pardoned WADE KEYS, of Montgomery, Ala., late Assistant Attorney-General of the Southern Confederacy, and GEORGE MANEY, of Nashville, late Brigadier-General in the rebel army. The first of these acts of clemency was done upon the special request of Attorney-General SPEED and Admiral LEE; the second upon the recommendation of Mr. SPEED and Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

TREASURY NOTE PRINTING.

The Secretary of the Treasury some time ago became convinced that it was expedient and necessary to remove the note printing-office from the Treasury building, and accordingly a bill was drafted for this purpose and recommended to the Committee on Public Buildings. The bill suggested an apppropriation of $125,000, to be expended under the direction of the Chief of the Printing Bureau, S. M. CLARK. The Committee struck out that part permitting the work to be done under the direction of CLARK, and called upon the Secretary for an estimate of the cost of the proposed building, to be prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. The architect accordingly made the estimate, calling for $200,000 as the lowest possible sum that should be appropriated for this purpose. The Committee has adopted the suggestions of the Supervising Architect, A. B. MULLETT, and an appropriation for this purpose is to be included in the Civil Appropriation Bill now pending before the House. Some efforts have been made to put the entire management of this important work in the hands of the Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau. Why control of the matter should be placed in such hands, when the Treasury Department has attached to it an able and competent architect, it would probably be difficult for disinterested persons to divine.

THE LEVEES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The subject of reconstructing the levees on the Mississippi River is engaging the favorable attention of Congress. Messrs. C. J. FIELD and J. A. STROTHER, who have been sent to Washington to represent the interests of the State of Mississippi in this matter, state that nearly three and a half millions of acres of land, of inexhaustible fertility, will be reclaimed by this work. It is in the power of Congress, by an appropriation at this session, to insure a line of permanent repairs this year; and if this be done the crop of the bottom specified may be estimated for the next year at 800,000 bales of cotton—a product which will rapidly increase each year. Estimating cotton at 20 cents per pound, this yield would be an addition of $34,000,000 to the national wealth in raw cotton alone, to say nothing of the product of corn and other articles upon the plantations. The sum of $4,000,000 would be sufficient, and the product of the tax on the raw cotton alone, even at present rates, would in two years exceed the whole sum for which an appropriation is solicited.

POST-OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT.

QUINCY ADAMS BROOKS has received the appointment of Special Agent of the Post-office Department for the Pacific Coast, in place of Col. MARKLAND, resigned. The latter has withdrawn from the Post-office Department to engage in the practice of law, and as an advocate in the departments in this city.

MAIL CONTRACT.

The Government has awarded the contract for carrying the mails from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh to A. S. MANSFIELD, of the first-named place.

Lynch Law in Oneida County.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, June 17.

A mob variously stated at from 50 to 100 persons, visited the premises of the notorious Loomis gang, in the town of Sangerfield, early this morning, and burned the house, barn, &c. PLUMB LOOMIS and a man who has been in the employ of the Loomis family were each strung up several times until confessions were wrung from both of them. PLUMB LOOMIS is now in the Madison County Jail. The rest of the gang are given thirty days' time to leave the vicinity.

THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE.

Letter from Our London Correspondent.

Resume of Facts and Opinions in Respect to the Peace Conference.

Reasons for the Abandonment of Negotiations.

The Responsibility of the Failure Thrown Upon Austria.

Probable Commencement of Hostilities.

The arrival of the steamship *China* with European news to the 9th inst., is anxiously awaited, as it is thought she may bring news of the commencement of hostilities between Prussia, Austria and Italy. The advices per the *Palmyra* and *Hansa*, which arrived yesterday, were no later than those per the *City of Paris*, on Saturday, which announced the final abandonment of the Peace Conference. The letter of our London correspondent gives an interesting summary of events up to the sailing of the *City of Paris* from Liverpool.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Failure of the Conference—The Blame Cast Upon Austria—A War Now Considered Inevitable—Impending Military Movements—The Relative Strength of the Belligerent Powers.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 6, 1866.

Europe was startled yesterday by the official announcement that the Peace Conference, from which so much was expected in the way of averting war, had been abandoned, and that the question of peace or war rested henceforth in the hands of Austria, Prussia and Italy. This result, though not unexpected, was received with universal regret; and public indignation against Austria, through whose "obstinacy" the scheme of mediation fell to the ground, was loud and violent, both in this country and in France. The semi-official *Constitutionnel*, which has all along been an enthusiastic advocate of the Conference, and a firm believer in its ability to settle the disputed question without resorting to arms, throws the whole blame of the failure on the Cabinet of Vienna. "We deeply regret," it says, "the position assumed by the Vienna Cabinet. Without doubt each Power regards its interests for its own point of view; but it appears to us that Europe had a right to expect other determinations from a great conservative Power." The TIMES of yesterday morning had an article in the same strain. The decision of FRANCIS JOSEPH, it says, will be termed by his admirers firmness, by his enemies perversity. With no desire to judge harshly a sovereign who has received a great deal of provocation, the *Times* regrets that Austria should for the second time in seven years seem to be the cause of a European war. The error of her policy may be proved by the temper in which her foes will receive the news that she has strangled the Conference. Her enemies will rejoice that mediation is at an end, and that on her alone the blame is made to rest. Now that the Conference has been definitely abandoned, there will be many to declare that if it had been held it would have worked wonders; that it would have harmonized all the differences of the armed Powers; that it would have satisfied Austria, satisfied Prussia, satisfied Italy. Perhaps it might have brought on the millennium, or restored the Age of Gold. Who knows? Now that it is not to be held the most impossible influences and effects may be ascribed to it, without incurring the danger which a prophet runs, of having his predictions falsified by events.

There is some force in the statement that Austria has placed herself in a false position. By rendering the Conference impossible, she draws upon herself the censure which might otherwise have been shared by other Powers. "If Austria," says the *Times* of yesterday morning, "had accepted the Conference, she would have retained her position as a State standing on the defensive in support of strict rights, and assailed for refusing to yield what no statesman in Europe could call upon her to yield. She might have waited till her adversaries or her advisers refuted each other by contradictory propositions, and have retired at length to fight or make peace with her reputation for temperance and justice reassured." But now people will say that she could not resist the temptation that her vast armaments presented. She has eight hundred thousand men under arms, and is probably a match for Prussia and Italy combined. In addition to her own forces she has the armies of the Middle German States at her disposal—armies numbering in the aggregate over two hundred thousand men, well trained, well armed, and all animated by a hearty dislike of Prussia. The disposition of her forces is admirably adapted for defensive or offensive operations, whichever course she may elect to follow. In Italy her army, intrenched in one of the strongest positions in Europe, may allow the enemy to exhaust his strength against the Quadrilateral. In the north, Field-Marshal BENEDEK, the ablest soldier of the Empire, is at the head of an army which may strike a sudden and crushing blow. From the frontier of Bohemia he looks northward and eastward over the plains of the Prussian kingdom, and sees no invincible obstacle to the capture of Berlin or the reconquest of Silesia. Add to these advantages the thoroughly warlike spirit that animates the Austrians, and which dictated their answer to the neutral Powers, and you have elements that may at any moment involve Europe in a war, whereof no mortal eye can foresee the end.

The *Morning Post* of to-day assumes a more moderate tone toward Austria. It doesn't see that she is more guilty than the other Powers, they having done their utmost to force upon her conditions which, in the nature of things, she must reject. The *Post* recalls the fact that when, two years and a half ago, the Emperor of the French proposed a general European Congress, the British Government replied to the invitation with a dispatch which succinctly and conclusively demonstrated that a number of Plenipotentiaries with coördinate powers could never affect any arrangement by which a loss of however trifling a character could be imposed upon any one of the States represented in the Council. It would seem, however, that Her Majesty's Ministers succeeded in persuading everybody but themselves. For when, a few months later, Prussia and Austria threatened to dismember Denmark, it was at the instance of the Court of St. James that a Conference met in London to ascertain whether Denmark would give up, without further opposition, everything which the aggressive Powers demanded of her. The German Powers, as might have been expected, refused to bate one whit of their demands, and the Danish Envoy, as a matter of course, refused to accede to them. It is probably as certain as any future event can be that had the proposed Conference met to consider the German question, the Plenipotentiaries would have separated, after much loss of time, without securing the object for which they assembled. The *Post* therefore thinks it a matter of congratulation that Europe has been spared from such another *fiasco*. As Austria has come in for so large a share of abuse from all parties, and is likely to get little sympathy, should the course of war prove disastrous to her interests, I quote the greater part of the *Post's* defence of her action in the present case:

"We doubt not that the majority of persons will forthwith cry out against Austria as the wanton disturber of the general peace by refusing to send a Plenipotentiary to Paris to discuss the terms on which she should part with Venetia, and to effect an arrangement with Prussia in respect to the Elbe Duchies. The same persons will doubtless laud Prussia for the readiness with which she evinced her willingness to send an Envoy to the proposed Conference. Now, we freely confess that, in our opinion, the blame in the one case is as little deserved as the praise in the other. How does the matter stand? Austria, by no fault of her own, but by mere accident of possessing territory assigned to her by treaty half a century ago, is threatened by an Italian army on her southern frontier, while she is exposed to similar danger from a Prussian army on her northern frontier, because she has had the misfortune to aid Prussia in effecting a joint conquest of territory which the latter Power desires exclusively to possess. In order to meet this two-fold danger, she has been compelled, although seriously crippled in her resources, to mobilise her armies, and to incur a vast expenditure. Thus far, then, it cannot be said without absurdity that the policy of the Austrian Government has been either foolish or wicked. We now throw out of account the course pursued by Austria in the Dano-German war. Under these circumstances, then, a proposal is made to Austria to empower an Envoy to discuss the conditions on which she might be induced to comply with the demands of Prussia and Italy, and this proposal she definitively rejects. She is wrong in doing so, persons exclaim, because she throws away a chance, however slight it may be, of preserving the peace of Europe. But Austria has a right to refuse the purchase of an infinitesimal chance of peace at a price which would be ruinous to herself. Time is no object to England or France, and the meeting of a Conference which would fail in its mission would inflict on those countries no loss whatever. But with Austria it is different. She is even now bleeding from every pore. She may very naturally object to die of exhaustion, in order that peacemakers may try the experiment of teaching moderation to Prussia, and patience and forbearance to Italy.

Now, however, that the scheme of a Conference is definitely abandoned, we may inquire without reserve what were the probabilities of its labors proving successful if it had met. The programme would have included Venetia, the Elbe Duchies and Silesia, beside, doubtless, some other "questions" which the assembled Plenipotentiaries would have seized the opportunity of bringing on the tapis. But, to take Venetia first, what possible hope could any one reasonably entertain that Austria would cede that kingdom to Italy? It is obvious Italy could give her no equivalent in exchange, and it is not easy to understand why either Russia or Prussia should be asked to make the requisite compensation. Austria knew that it was impossible for the assembled Plenipotentiaries to carve out of Europe a slice of territory which she would have been willing to accept in exchange for Venetia, and therefore did well in taking time by the forelock, and requiring that the question of Venetia should not be discussed. But the settlement of the Elbe Duchies presented difficulties no less insuperable. Prussia has made no secret of her desire to acquire those Duchies, and the object is equally notorious for which their acquisition is desired. Prussia seeks to become a great maritime Power, and she also desires to absorb all the rest of Germany. Austria knows her designs, and has determined, though even at the cost of a bloody war, to thwart them. With her it is not a struggle for supremacy, nor even for equality, but for existence. What then, let us ask, would have been the price which the Plenipotentiaries would have asked Austria to accept as the purchase of the concession without which it was idle to suppose that her rival would be satisfied. The abandonment of the Conference has saved Europe from suspense, and the intervening States from a more serious disappointment than that which has now befallen them."

The Conference having been abandoned, the great question is, what next? Will the armed Powers attempt to settle their differences by negotiations, or will they refer the question at once to the arbitrament of the sword? Public opinion inclines strongly to the warlike view. Rumors of important military movements are already afloat. The belligerent Powers are armed to the teeth. Of military preparations in Prussia, the *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The mobilization of the army is completed. In a few days the organization of the army of operations will also be completed, when we shall have 452½ battalions of infantry, 321 squadrons of cavalry, 1,086 field pieces, 72 companies of fortress artillery, 9 battalions of pioneers, &c., all ready for action. This is the largest army that Prussia ever set on foot."

The great value of railways for conveying troops to threatened points at a distance, as well as for the sudden concentration of forces at a given point, when time is an object, is beginning to be felt in Europe. Hence, although Austria had a start of six weeks in disposing her forces within striking distance of the Prussian frontier, Prussia looked on with a calmness that seemed almost a fatal fascination. But since she roused her energies to the work of making counter preparations, forty military trains per day have been conveying troops from the distant provinces to the menaced territory, and there is now in that territory a force sufficient, it is thought, to protect it from all attack.

With regard to Austria, her army, as I have said, amounts to fully 800,000 men. The army of operations will consist of 600,000 men, of whom 350,000 will oppose the Prussians, and 250,000 the Italians. A letter from Austrian Silesia thus explains the disposition of the Eastern wing of this immense army:

"Trains loaded with men and ammunition arrive at Olmütz and Josephstadt. The eastern wing of the main Austrian army is posted in Silesia and Eastern Galicia. It connects Cracow with Olmütz, and protects the Northern Railway. The entire line extends from Cracow to Jauernick, an extensive radius, behind which all the towns and villages are full of soldiers. The middle of this extensive line is at Treschen, where Archduke JOSEPH, who is a General of Division, has been for nearly three weeks. There are at Preraw and Olmütz enough wagons to convey 24,000 men from Olmütz to Oderberg in 24 hours, so that an army of 60,000 or 70,000 men could march upon Kosel. All the troops echeloned on the railway could likewise be easily transported to Oderberg. It is probable therefore that the first encounter will take place near Ratibor, unless the Prussians be the first to attack."

The Florence correspondent of *La Liberté* gives the following clear statement respecting Austrian preparations in Italy:

"The precautions taken by Austria commence at the Selvio; that pass is the highest carriage-road in Europe, (2,870 metres.) It is the line of junction for those from the Swiss and Italian frontiers and other roads. It is one of the rare communications, practicable for carriages, between the Italian Tyrol, the German Tyrol, and the province of Como, (Lombardy.) The Italian free corps occupied the pass in 1848, and intercepted all the communications. The Austrians remember that circumstance well, and even at this extreme point of their frontiers they have not gone to sleep in a false security, for they have already prepared for action. They have, therefore, taken all measures of precaution from this extreme point of the Selvio, as far as the delta of the Po and Adige. Nor have they neglected Rovigio and the mouths of those two rivers any more than the other passages of the Alps and of the Tyrolese Mountains. The two extremities of their line are, like the centre, well secured and well defended. But the whole interest of the campaign which is about to open does not lie in the question whether this or that point of the Austrian frontier can be forced in front. The Italians being evidently obliged to assume the offensive, have a cotemporaneous example, which will guide their Generals as to the plan of the campaign, and will also guide the Austrians in their own system of defence. The campaign of Gen. GRANT, in turning the defences of Richmond, and bringing about the fall of the Confederate Capital, which had victoriously resisted the efforts of three or four Federal armies, offers itself in the way of instruction, both to the Italian and the Austrian Generals. In order to capture Richmond, Gen. GRANT either took or caused to be taken all its defences in the rear; he either destroyed or occupied all its lines of communication. The possible tactics of the Italians are, therefore, well known to the Austrians, who, while accumulating the most energetic means of defence in their front, do not neglect their rear. They feel the point of Marshal CIALDINI'S sword before Rovigo, and Admiral PERSANO'S guns at Venice before the forts of the Lido. Thus, if they think of the Tyrol, if they perfect the fortifications of Peschiera, Verona, Mantua and Legnano, they are guarding themselves in a formidable manner both at Rovigo and Venice."

The Italian army is full of enthusiasm, and its numbers are daily and hourly increasing. The number of volunteers who have enrolled themselves in the "army of liberation" amounts to 95,000. The war correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, writing from Lodi under date of May 27, says:

"The Italian army is continuing its movement of preparation. That movement is incessant. Every day a column arrives and another departs. The men step out freely, and have a dignified bearing, a straightforward, self-reliant look. The army at present appears to be forming in echelons along the banks of the Chiese. CIALDINI, with the Fourth Corps, rests on Bologna, facing that part of Venetia which is east of the Quadrilateral; Della Rocca, with the Third Corps, extends half way between Bologna and Piacenza, where headquarters are established. The Second Corps, under Gen. CUCCHIARI, is scattered round Cremona, where it has its headquarters; and the First Corps, under Gen. DURANGO, extends from Lodi to Brescia. Brescia is held by Gen. CEVALE'S division, brigades of which also occupy Salo, Sonato, Montechiaro and Bergamo. The divisions of PIANELLI (Neapolitan) and SIRTORI (Garibaldian) are stationed at Orema, Sorezina, Orsinova and Soncino. In addition, there is a division at Pizzighettone, Casale, Pusterlengo and Codogno, and detachments at Sant-Angelo and Borghetto, to keep up communications between Lodi and Pezzighettone."

I close this letter with a feeling of sadness, as if I were listening to the prelude to a great and terrible drama. Something of the same feeling is perceptible in the great public. The tone of conversation is full of it. Is there not something intensely sad in the words in which the *Times* this morning returns to the subject of the abandoned Conference? "*Daily, almost hourly*," it says, "*the chances of peace fade away*. It is now known in every part of Europe that the neutral Powers *have relinquished in despair the exertions they have made during the past month*, and that the peace of Europe is now committed to the moderation of Italy, the conciliatory spirit of Austria, and the fairness of the Prussian Government." Yet there was a coolness, a dryness, almost amounting to indifference, in the official announcement in the House of Commons, last night, that the Conference had been abandoned. In reply to a question put by Gen. PEEL, Mr. GLADSTONE responded:

"I am sorry to state that I must give an answer substantially in the affirmative to the question of the right honorable and gallant gentleman. The first communication made to the British Government was a telegraphic message received last night from France, stating that in the opinion of the French Government the Conference was at an end, in consequence of the answer from Austria imposing conditions that were regarded as impracticable. We are now in possession of the Austrian dispatch upon the subject, and the substance of it is this: She required a definite assurance that all the Powers which were to take part in the projected Conference should be ready to renounce the pursuit of any special or particular interest to the detriment of the general tranquillity; and the Austrian Government went on further to explain that sentiment by saying that, in order that the work of peace which the Cabinets had in view might be in a condition to be accomplished, it appeared to them indispensable that it should be agreed beforehand to exclude from the deliberations of the Conference anything that would tend to give to any of the States who were then invited to the meeting any territorial augmentation or increase of power. The requirement of such an engagement beforehand was regarded by the Government of France as equivalent to the refusal of a Conference, and as rendering it impossible, and the Government of England are agreed in their view of the case with the Government of France. All prospect of the meeting of a Conference must therefore, I fear, be regarded as at an end."

Official dignity, perhaps, forbade a greater display of feeling, but it strikes me that the expression of regret, at the abandonment of efforts for peace, might have been much stronger.

My next letter—but it is useless to speculate upon future events. There is every prospect, however, that war will immediately ensue, without any further resort to negotiations. Neither Power is inclined to yield one jot of her demands. Prussia must have the Duchies, or fight; Italy must have Venetia, or fight; Austria will yield to neither Power, and therefore all three must needs fight. Italy, indeed, has gone too far to recede. She, if no other Power, *must* fight. Should VICTOR EMMANUEL refuse to draw the sword for the liberation of Venetia, the revolution, which he has done so much to arouse, may sweep him from his throne.

MONADNOCK.

No Signs of a Steamer.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, June 17—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Peruvian*, which left Liverpool on the 7th and Londondery on the 8th inst.

HALIFAX, Sunday, June 17—9 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *China*, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 11th inst. Weather fine.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nomination for Congress in Indiana.

The following resolutions upon national politics were adopted by the Union Convention assembled to nominate a Member of Congress in the Seventh District, now represented by Maj.-Gen. HENRY D. WASHBURN, who was renominated. The resolutions were adopted unanimously and with great enthusiasm:

RESOLUTIONS.

The Union party of the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana, now assembled in convention, rejoice in the opportunity of returning thanks and gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the armies and navy of the United States for their heroic services and patriotic sacrifices rendered in the late war for the preservation of the life of the nation and constitutional liberty and the total overthrow, under the providence of Almighty God, of the armies of the rebellion, the subduing of treason and the subjugation of traitors, whereby the Constitution has been acknowledged, and it is therefore

Resolved, That while we have looked with regret upon the disagreement between President JOHNSON and the Union majority in Congress, in reference to the restoration of the rebel States to their harmonious action within the Union, we yet have confidence in the integrity and patriotism of both, and hope they will both realize, as we do, that *the peace, harmony and prosperity of the country is dependent upon the preservation of the Union Party—that they will unite their energies to that end*—so that the affairs of the Government may be confided to the management of loyal men; the basis of national representation properly and equitably adjusted; the protection of just legal rights secured to all; the faith and credit of the nation maintained and preserved; the rebel war debt repudiated, and secession and all its advocates and consequences condemned.

Resolved, That in our opinion *loyal men* who took no part in the rebellion against the Government and did not sympathize with traitors, and who have been duly elected by the States lately in rebellion, to represent them in Congress, *should be at once admitted to their seats*.

Resolved, That *we approve the action of the Executive in establishing civil governments in the States lately in rebellion*; and in the conditions imposed—holding that his action in that regard was expedient, wise and constitutional.

Resolved, That the obligation of the nation to those who were in the front and bore the heat of the battle—to those who suffered and languished in prison—can never be estimated or adequately compensated; that they must not be left to the mercy of those who opposed them; who had no joy for their triumphs or sorrows for their defeats and sufferings; and that their pensions must be continued undiminished; bounties be equalized, and the usual quantity of land, not less than one hundred and sixty acres to each soldier, if living, or to their widows and orphans if dead, should be granted.

Resolved, That in the consolidation of the national debt, provision should be made by law for subjecting the same to taxation in the hands of the holders, in the same manner as other property, rights and credits are taxed.

Resolved, *That each State has the right to determine the qualifications of its own voters, and that neither Congress nor the President can lawfully interfere with that right*.

Resolved, That it is no part of the doctrine of the Union Party to force the people of the South to elevate the negro to a social equality with the whites, and that, in our opinion, *the people of each State have the sole power to establish political rights in their respective States*, but that there are certain natural civil rights to which all persons are entitled, and it is the duty of the General Government to see that their rights are protected and enforced.

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of providing for the payment of the public debt, it is our opinion that the revenue should be raised, so far as practicable, by duties upon imports, with a view to giving incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and to the growth of wool and other raw materials of the West, so that the burden of the excise law may be lessened.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to do all that lies in our power, honorably to elect the State ticket nominated by the Convention of the Union Party, held at Indianapolis on the 22d of February last.

Steps That Need Taking in the Work of Reconstruction.

From the Chicago Journal.

First Step—Admit all regularly-elected loyal men to Congress, such, for example, as Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee. And by loyal men we mean men who, like Mr. MAYNARD, have loyal antecedents as well as loyal hearts and can subscribe to the test-oath.

Second Step—Try JEFF. DAVIS for treason.

Third Step—Disfranchise and disqualify for office the rebel leaders, military and civil.

Fourth Step—Making the actual voting population the basis of representation.

Fifth Step—Have another Freedmen's Bureau ready to substitute for the present one when its authorized existence comes to an end.

Sixth Step—Increase the tariff.

Seventh Step—Use conciliatory measures at the South. Failing in these, try the effect of a sterner hand.

Eighth Step—People keep their temper; politicians hold their peace.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Declines to be a Candidate for Representative.

The following is a letter addressed by Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL to his constituents of the Second District of Vermont, declining to be a candidate for reelection as Representative:

To the voters of the Second Congressional District of Vermont:

It may be proper for me to say that I respectfully decline to be a candidate for reëlection. Proud of my constituency, and profoundly sensible of their long-continued favor, it is right that my decision should be authoritatively announced in season for them to fix upon some one to be chosen as my successor. If I have been able in any degree to be useful in the public service it is entirely due to the generous support of the people of the Second District of Vermont, who have honored me with six consecutive elections. In retiring from this post of honor, which I have faithfully endeavored to make the post of duty also, I tender to my friends and constituents the tribute of a grateful heart. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, June 8.

Man Shot.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, June 17.

Last night, during an altercation between LEONIDAS BLIZARD, of Athens, Tenn., and GEORGE LEWIS, of this city, a revolver was accidentally discharged, instantly killing WILLIAM P. FREEMAN, of Muscatine, Iowa, a student. Both parties were arrested, and LEWIS was discharged on bail.

The Weather at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 17.

There has been a heavy southeast rain all day. The showers were remarkably heavy. The streets are flooded and the streams in the vicinity very much swollen. There are rumors of damages to bridges, but nothing definite has been received.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, June 14.

One hundred and twelve miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was completed and examined by the Government Commissioners to-day. The track is now being laid at the rate of a mile and a half per day. The road will be finished to Fort Kearney, 200 miles, by October.

Gen. Grant at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, June 17.

Gen. GRANT arrived here this morning, and has been receiving visitors all day at his rooms in the National Hotel. He was serenaded this evening, and a large concourse of people were present, notwithstanding a severe rain-storm.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, June 17.

Major ISRAEL H. PUTNAM, formerly of the Third New-York Cavalry, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence in this city last evening.

Death of Lewis Cass.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, June 17.

Gen. LEWIS CASS died in this city at 4 o'clock this morning, aged 83 years.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 17.

A fire this afternoon took place in the building on the corner of Fourth and Main-streets, occupied by the American Bank Note Company, and others. Damage $1,000; insurance unknown.

A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Vermont State Musical Association will hold a Convention at Burlington next week, commencing on Monday, the 25th inst. The festival will be under the direction of Mr. W. O. PERKINS, of Boston, assisted by the Mendelssohn Quartette Club, of that city. The object of this Convention is to awaken a more lively and intelligent interest in music—to elevate the standard of musical taste, and the improvement of choirs in the performance of church music—to cultivate a higher style of the art, and to afford an opportunity to singers generally, to secure instructions from teachers of acknowledged ability, and to listen to a high order of talent at a very small expense, and to have a social, genial and profitable reunion. The musical profession and all interested in music are invited to be present, and it is expected that the occasion will bring together many of the first artists and instructors from New-York, as well as the New-England States. On the last evening of the Convention HAYDN'S Oratorio of the Creation will be produced, with a chorus of four hundred singers. Arrangements have been made with the various lines of travel centering at Burlington by which visitors will receive free return tickets from the Secretary of the Association.

CHOLERA IN SCHENECTADY.—The real Asiati cholera has made its appearance in Schenectady, twenty-two miles north of Troy, and three victims have already been claimed by the pestilence. The first victim was JAMES LADEL, who was taken sick on Monday night and died Tuesday morning. He had been troubled with diarrhœ for several weeks, but not so much as to incapacitate him for business. The symptoms preceding the final dissolution were unmistakably those of Asiatic cholera. The second victim was WILLIAM H. SNYDER, a man about thirty years of age, who had up to within a short time of his death been perfectly healthy. Mr. SNYDER, it is said, had worked very hard during Tuesday, in fact over-exerted himself, and, on Tuesday evening, feeling very weary, drank freely of Congress water. He was shortly afterward seized with severe cramps, which were followed by a painless diarrhœa, resulting in his death in about twelve hours. The third case is that of Mr. JOHN W. EVANS, whose sudden decease is noted elsewhere. Mr. EVANS, it is stated, had eaten of veal Tuesday morning, and in a few hours afterward was seized with painless diarrhœa, but unfortunately neglected to call in the aid of a physician until the afternoon. He continued growing worse during Wednesday, and shortly after midnight expired. The most experienced physicians of Schenectady pronounce all three of these cases the real Asiatic cholera.—*Troy Whig, June 15.*

A SAD SIGHT.—A raving lunatic was brought to this city yesterday for treatment in the asylum. He was formerly a soldier, a member of the Forty-first Regiment. His name is GEORGE W. BASSETT. He was one of the Andersonville prisoners, and the terrible privations which he then suffered so shattered his constitution that he never fully recovered, and was finally reduced to his present pitiable condition. The phantom which seemed to possess his mind was a *Hell*, to which he himself and everybody around him were hastening. Doubtless the scenes of that death-pen at Andersonville had been seared into his brain as with a red-hot iron, till all else is burned out but that one terrible thing which is now within him a living horror—a burning, fearful hell.—*Utica Telegraph.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 8 o'clock last evening, PETER VALENTINE and PATRICK CRAIG quarrelled in East Thirty-third-street, which resulted in a fight. During the melee CRAIG drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the back, causing a severe and dangerous wound. As soon as the act was committed CRAIG proceeded to the East Thirty-fifth-street Station-house and surrendered himself to the Twenty-first Precinct Police. Officers HADDEN and PRAIN were sent out, and they removed VALENTINE to Bellevue Hospital. CRAIG was detained to await an examination before the Police Justice.

A FLAG FOR GARIBALDI.—Several ladies of this City being desirous of presenting a flag to the liberator of Italy—the illustrious GARIBALDI—one hundred young men of this City will be chosen to proceed to Italy and make the presentation. A meeting will be held at the Barcelona Hotel, in Great Jones-st., this evening, and also on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock, when those who desire to become members of the Presentation Committee can enroll their names. They will be required to provide their own outfits and pay all their own expenses.

RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Saturday afternoon a horse belonging to JOHN DAHL, of No. 133 East-street, ran away in Division-street, coming in collision with a cart in Eldridge-street with such a force that he was almost instantly killed. While running the animal knocked down and severely injured a little boy named CASSAR STREUZ, residing at No. 86 Eldridge-street, who was picked up by Officer CARROLL, of the Tenth Precinct.

COLLISION IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—On Saturday evening a team of four horses, drawing a lager-beer van, took fright in Sixth-avenue near Fourth-street, and ran into Car No. 43 of the Sixth-avenue Line, and severely injured Miss GEORGIANA MEAD, a resident of Orange, N. J., who was sitting inside. The lady was, however, soon able to resume her homeward journey.

CHILDREN SCALDED.—On Saturday afternoon two brothers, named MARTIN and GEORGE BENNETT, aged 9 and 3 years respectively, were severely scalded by a pot of boiling water being upset, at their residence, No. 59 Mulberry-street. The children were removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer FEELEY, of the Sixth Precinct.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The One Hundred and Twelfth Annual Commencement of Columbia College will be celebrated at Niblo's on Wednesday, the 27th inst., beginning at 10 A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FENIAN FUNERAL—AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.—The funeral of EUGENE CORCORAN, the young Irish soldier recently killed on the Canadian frontier, took place from the residence of his father, No. 343 First-street, Eastern District, yesterday afternoon. It had been arranged that the funeral take place from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, of which Father MULLANE is Pastor, but Bishop LOUGHLIN refused permission to have the body taken there. This action of the Bishop occasioned considerable indignation among the members of the Circle which had sent deceased on the expedition, many of whom belonged to the Church, and violent action was talked of. It was finally resolved to bury deceased from his father's residence, with military honors. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Esq., was selected as Marshal, and the arrangements of the parade were perfected by him with the advice of Dr. MURPHY, Col. MALONY and HUGH SHELLEY, Esq., of the Grattan Circle. Several military companies of New-York and Brooklyn, as well as Fenian Circles, fire companies and Father Matthew Societies, asked for places in the procession, but in consequence of the heavy rain many of them failed to appear. The body of deceased was encased in an elegant rosewood coffin, the silver plate on which contained the following inscription: "EUGENE CORCORAN, died at Malone June 10, 1866, aged 18 years, 2 months and 5 days." The coffin was covered with an elegant green flag, and the hearse was drawn by four spirited iron-gray horses. From the hearse trailed the British flag captured by Major O'HARA at the battle of Freelingsburgh. This caused some lively comments among the thousands who lined the streets through which the procession passed to Calvary Cemetery. The cortége, notwithstanding that the rain fell in torrents, was a very imposing affair. Col. S. R. TRESILIAN, of Gen. SWEENY'S Staff, Major P. O'HARA, of the Second Fenian Infantry, Col. WARREN, of the Fourth Fenian Infantry (to which command deceased belonged,) Col. J. J. MALONEY, Dr. MURPHY (Centre of the Henry Grattan Circle), STEPHEN J. CALLAHAN, District Centre, P. O'ROURKE, Esq., and several Senators of the Irish Republic were present. A company of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under Capt. MAGUIRE, preceded the hearse with a band of music. The following bodies paraded: St. Vincent de Paul Benevolent Society, Knights of the Round Table, Father Matthew T. A. B. Societies Nos. 1 and 3, the Henry Grattan Guard, Engine Company No. 5, Shamrock Circle, Henry Grattan Circle, C. U. O'Connell Circle, General Sweeny Circle, George Washington Circle, Liberty Circle, Army of the Potomac Circle, Wolfe Tone Circle. The funeral services at the Mortuary Chapel, Calvary Cemetery, were conducted by Father JOYCE. The route of the procession was up North Sixth-street to Fifth, through Fifth to Grand, down Grand to Second, through Second to North Sixth, through North Sixth to First, through First to Greenpoint-avenue, and thence to the Cemetery.

ASSAULT WITH A SICKLE.—JOHN MCGUIRE was arrested yesterday for assaulting EDWARD RYLAND with a sickle, causing serious injuries. The parties reside in the same house, No. 127 East Baltic-street, and quarreling about some domestic affairs, got into a fight, resulting in injuries to RYLAND. The accused was held for a hearing.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—JOHN HEBAY, proprietor of a drinking place in Walworth-street, was arrested on Saturday night for keeping open after 12 o'clock. He was held for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

NEW-JERSEY.

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE SCHOOL MONEYS.—The Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County have apportioned for the present year as follows, the apportionment being at the rate of 15 98-100 *per capita*:

	No. Children.	Amount.
Jersey City	9,778	$1,562 52
Hudson City	3,476	555 46
Hoboken	2,803	447 91
Bergen	2,101	335 73
Bayonne	858	136 10
Greenville	447	71 43
West Hoboken	868	138 70
North Bergen	626	100 03
Union	518	82 77
Town of Union	889	142 06
Harrison	937	149 73
Weehawken	66	10 54
Total	23,367	$3,730 98

HEAVY ROBBERY AT THE UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE IN JERSEY CITY.—The United States bonded warehouse at the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, was robbed on Thursday night last of six cases of velvets, valued at $4,000. From a careful inspection of the premises it appears that the thief must have secreted himself in the loft in the daytime, and sometime during the night opened the scuttle and conveyed the goods to the roof, and from thence lowered them to the ground with ropes. The Government officials have endeavored to keep the matter from publicity, and have also been endeavoring to ferret out the thieves, but so far without success. It is alleged by one who has a good opportunity to know, that the Custom-house officers are very neglectful of their duty, and that it is a common practice to leave the bonded warehouse entirely unguarded after they have been visited by the roundsman, which usually takes place in the forepart of the night. The thieves were probably aware of this fact.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR—50c. ℔ bbl. higher; sales at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, and $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm, with an upward tendency; sales 4,800 bushels fair White Canada at $3 10, and 13,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25, the market closing nominally higher. CORN very scarce and the market closes higher; sales 7,500 bushels mixed Illinois at 75c.; 11,600 bushels ditto at 75½c.; and 14,000 bushels Yellow at 81c. Other Grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. Flour 36c. and Wheat 10c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS TO-DAY—75,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—23,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Peas, 15,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 13.

FLOUR active, and advanced 15c.@25c. WHEAT firm at an advance of 5c.; sales at $1 74@$1 74½ for No. 1, and $1 66@$1 09 for No. 2. CORN active, and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 53½c.@55c. for No. 1, and 52c.@53c. for No. 2. OATS firm at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales at 33c.@34½c. for No. 1, and 31c.@32c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm. FREIGHTS—14c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—7,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 285,000 bushels Corn, 76,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 266,000 bushels Corn, 109,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 16.

COTTON nominal, at 36c.@37c. FLOUR active, medium and higher grades advanced 25c.@50c.; Spring Extra $8 25@$9 05; Spring Double Extra $10@$10 25; Fall Double Extra $11@$14 25. WHEAT firm, Club, $1 95@$2 12½; Prime $2 12½@$2 25. CORN firm, at 61c.@77c. OATS firm, at 41c.@44c. PORK active, at 32c.@33c. BACON slow; Government Commissary contracted for 300,000 lbs clear sides in boxes, at 21½c. WHISKY dull, at $2 22@$2 23.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and tending upward. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 21, and No. 2, $2. CORN—Sales at 73c. for No. 1. OATS—No. 1 Chicago held at 48c. BARLEY quiet. RYE 90c. for No. 1 Chicago. MESS PORK $33 50. LARD 23c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—Wheat 17c., and Corn 14½c.@15c. to New-York. CANAL EXPORTS TO-DAY—Wheat, 63,296 bush.; Corn, 282,235 bush.; Oats, 68,960 bush.; Rye 37,310 bush.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 16.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT excited; sales at $2 03 for No. 1. CORN firm and advanced 1c. RECEIPTS to-day: 3,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,009 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bush. Wheat, 74,000 bush. Oats.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, June 16.

CRUDE TURPENTINE lower; Virgin, $4; Yellow Dip, $3. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unsettled; large sales at 51c., 52c., 53c., and 55c. RESIN No. 1, $5@$6; Pale, $7; New Common, $1 90. COTTON, 32c.@32½c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR higher; extra Superfine $10 25@$11. WHEAT firm. WHISKY $2 24, duty paid, and $2 26 in bond. MESS PORK $33; sales 500 bbls. LARD dull at 22c. Gold 157@158.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Another Astonishing Cure.—DALLEY'S Galvanic Horse Salve is daily curing the worst cases of galls, scratches, swellings, cuts, strains, old sores. In many instances quittor, young spavin, founder and quarter crack. Try it. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists, harness-makers, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

The Agonies of Dyspepsia are aggravated by the sudden changes of temperature and the chilling damps of Spring. Are dyspeptics generally aware—if not they ought to be—that no species of indigestion can resist the operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians have told the world that dyspepsia is incurable. They should have qualified their statement by saying that the routine treatment would not cure it. There never was a case of it that was not susceptible of being alleviated and cured by a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. New-York Office, No. 38 Dey-st.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

A Hint to those Preparing for the Country.

Go and see BROOKS' elegant assortment of boots and shoes, all the new French novelties, to suit the watering places, as well as substantial kinds for country wear. The largest and cheapest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

We would call attention to the sale of very desirable Lots in 58th, 59th, 69th and 70th sts. and Madison-av., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. The above are of extra depth, even with grade, and desirable for gentlemen wishing to purchase for their own use. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Ladies' Elastics.

A large assortment of the most fashionable and beautiful patterns worn in Paris just imported by the last steamer, now on exhibition at BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 575 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 12 Leland Block, Saratoga Springs.

Removal.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

The great Broadway burglary would have been prevented had the premises been protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. It cannot be broken through without an alarm. E. HOLMES, No. 251 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Keep Cool.—Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, Wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

No Better Blood Purifier can be obtained than Dr. JAYNES' ALTERATIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in Jaynes' Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

All in Vain!—The attempts to palm off upon the American public the bogus parodies on the leading Paris perfumes, while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the finest extract for the handkerchief ever produced either here or abroad, is within the reach of every class.—*Providence Post.*

We cannot say too much in favor of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR; it is the most rapid cure for burns in the world; cures piles, corns, bunions, old sores, skin diseases, and bruises as if by magic. Try it, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Make a quick work with flies, and, if commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer.

Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

Physician, Heal Thyself! is an old saying. Most of our best physicians are in the constant practice of bracing up their systems and keeping them in tone, to enable them to perform the varied and exhausting labors of their profession, by the use of MRSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC, as well as prescribing it in their practice. Depot, No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.

For Your Summer Hats

Go to TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BACON—WEAVER.—On Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Bacon, RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., and EMILY OLIVIA, daughter of the late Joseph Weaver, of this City.

BLOODGOOD—WOOD.—On Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Dr. Weston, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD and ELIZABETH, daughter of David Wood, Esq., all of this City.

CAULKINS—OGDEN.—In West Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. C. Fields, Mr. LEANDER B. CAULKINS, of New-York City, and Miss MARY E., only daughter of John Ogden, Esq. No cards.

CLARK—HALLEY.—On Wednesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Brash, WILLIAM C. CLARK and Miss JESSIE L. HALLEY, both of this City. No cards.

FELLOWS—SIMMONS.—In Unadilla, N. Y., at the residence of Mr. James B. Peck, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Frank Fletcher, Mr. GEORGE B. FELLOWS, of Unadilla, and Miss MARY A. SIMMONS, of Philadelphia.

KING—HOWARD.—On Thursday, June 14, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, HORATIO C. KING and ESSIE A., daughter of John T. Howard, all of Brooklyn.

PIERSON—JEFFREY.—At Rochester, on Thursday, June 7, CHARLES T. PIERSON, of Ramapo, and CHARLOTTE ROSS, daughter of Alexander Jeffrey, Esq., of Rochester.

TERRY—LYON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. P. R. Heroy, STEPHEN TERRY, Esq., of Hartford, and Miss MARY E. LYON, of Bedford. No cards.

TORBETT—EATON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., FELIX H. TORBETT, Captain U. S. A., and SARAH A., daughter of the late Augustine Eaton. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, after a protracted illness, ABEL ADAMS, in the 63d year of his age.

BREWSTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, June 6, CATHERINE ELMINA, only child of Benjamin and Elmina H. Brewster, aged 10 months.

ARCHER.—At East Morrisania, on Saturday, June 16, EDWARD P., only son of Jarvis and Mary Archer, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

CONDIT.—In this City, on Saturday, June 16, JOHN ARDEN CONDIT, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 121 East 34th-st., on Monday afternoon, 18th inst., at 1½ P. M.

COLLIS.—At Chester, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, June 15, after a very brief illness, FANNIE EUGENIE, youngest daughter of the late W. E. Collis, of this City, aged 8 years.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Monday, 18th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Barclay-st., (Morris and Essex Railroad,) at 9:45 A. M. on that day for the accommodation of such friends of the family as desire to be present.

CRANDALL.—On Sunday, June 17, at No. 83 East 40th-st., ADA, wife of Charles Crandall.

Her remains will be taken to Cazenovia, N. Y., for interment.

DUNLAP.—In Hoboken, on Sabbath morning, June 17, Mrs. MARGARET DUNLAP, aged 63 years and 9 months.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Robert Irwin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) June 18, from the house of her daughter, Mrs. William Morrison, No. 80 Meadow-st., Hoboken, at 3 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—At Lower Bartlett, N. H., on Tuesday, June 12, JULIA DEANE, wife of John Freeman, of New-York, and daughter of Cyrus Deane, of Brookfield, Mass.

HUMPHREY.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, June 16, Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, aged 54 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

HALSTED.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday afternoon, June 15, M. O. HALSTED, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Main-st., on Monday, June 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave from the foot of Barclay-st. at 2½ o'clock.

NEVERS.—On Saturday, June 16, FANNY, youngest child of Chas. C. and Mary Nevers, aged 4 years and 11 months.

Funeral on Monday at 2 P. M. at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MCDOUGALL.—On Friday afternoon, June 15, after a short illness, Mrs. CHARLOTTE ALLEN, widow of Allen McDougall, in her 81st year.

Her relatives and friends, those of her sons, Duncan and Charles, and of her sons-in-law, James L. Wise and C. George White, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 128 West 45th-st., on Monday morning, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

MAPES.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, June 16, JAMES P. MAPES, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church at Yonkers, on Monday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLS.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 15, ELIJAH W. NICHOLS, late of New-York City, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 31 Walnut-st., Newark, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Chestnut-st. Depot on the arrival of the 12 and 1 o'clock trains from foot of Cortlandt-st.

POTTER.—On Saturday morning, June 16, Mrs. JERUSHA POTTER, aged 78 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, F. A. Potter, No. 493 7th-av., on Monday, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment by the 12:15 train.

SELLMAN.—On Sunday, June 17, JOHN F. SELLMAN, late of Baltimore.

His friends, and those of the family of Mr. Henry Tucker, are requested to attend his funeral, at No. 77 East 15th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, June 17, after a long and painful illness, JOHN F. WHITE, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 243 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

WINTERS.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 15, Mrs. OLIVIA K. WINTERS, aged 42 years.

Her funeral will be attended on Monday, 18th inst., at Grace Church, at 2 P. M.

WITHERS.—On Saturday morning, June 16, in New-York, at the residence of her father, Walter M. Franklin, ANNIE GRACE, wife of Alfred D. Withers, of Flushing, L. I.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Wm. F. Mott, are invited to attend the funeral from No. 13 East 25th-st., on Monday, 18th inst., at 4 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Binghamton papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Allan A. Burton, the Minister of the United States at Bogota, United States of Colombia, of the death, on the 9th day of March last, at the City of Cali, United States of Colombia, of Martin P. Morris, of the State of New-York. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Department of State.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 34.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street, aged about forty-five years, medium built, brown hair, about five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, brogan boots, woolen socks or stockings; been in the water about two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street. ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 35.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 29, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, —— eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: —— hat, —— coat, dark fancy vest, dark pants, shoes, cotton socks. Found on the person nothing.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street. ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

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We are now ready with our usual variety in everything appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe for Summer. Our stock was never better, and prices lower than at any time within the past three years.

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W. G., JR., will occupy the store Nos. 572 and 574 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, about Aug. 1.

TRAVELING SUITS of all wool cassimere for **18 DOLLARS,** suitable for the SEA SIDE or the MOUNTAINS. DEVLIN & CO., Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

THE FOLLOWING PREAMBLE AND resolution were adopted by the Master Masons Association, June 15, 1866:

Whereas, The Committee appointed by the Master Masons Association of the City of New-York, having had a conference with the Association of Bricklayers on Tuesday evening, June 14, 1866, and endeavored to convince them of the impropriety of quitting work at 4 P. M. on Saturdays, and having in all kindness and comity explained to said Association the injustice of such a measure; and said body having, through a Committee, appointed with power, unanimously decided not to compromise with the master masons by quitting at 5 P. M., instead of 4 P. M.; and

Whereas, We consider the action of said Association to be injudicious, and recognizing in said action a determination not to compromise, and a purpose on the part of labor to array itself against capital; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the master masons of the City of New-York, adhere to our former resolution, to employ no men except such as will comply with the compromise we have proposed; and be it further

Resolved, That hereafter nine hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturday.

Wm. Laimbeer & Son,	D. H. Jones,
G. A. & J. T. Conover,	Burchell & Bro.
John Demarest,	Jos. Thompson,
Blackledge & Banta,	Fuller & Cooley,
N. Titus,	Anthony Shearer,
G. F. Coddington,	Lewis Zaun,
B. Laforge,	A. M. Ross,
John Laimbeer,	Jas. Bogert,
Abm. Odell,	M. Eidetse,
M. Gnegan,	W. Owens,
A. J. Felter,	J. & W. Shute,
J. Stewart,	Volk & Niblo,
R. Finke,	Jas. Webb,
John J. Felter,	E. Stratton,
M. Ryan,	W. Andrews,
M. Bloodgood,	E. S. Vaughn,
Wm. Willington,	P. Masterton,
J. E. Sidman,	S. Combs,
Lewis Quinn,	D. & R. Herbert,
Jos. Smith,	Jos. Shafer,
Peter Vanderbilt,	F. Bloodgood,
J. H. Masterton,	J. J. Tucker,
P. T. O'Brien,	John Mullins,
Jas. Hamel,	Henry Laforge,
F. Heine,	Allen & Sinclair,
Francis Guinon,	C. De Baun,
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Ed. Harlow,	Thompson & Mickers,
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Samuel Cochran,	John J. Devoe.
Milton Roof,	

TO THE BOSS MASONS OF NEW-YORK.

You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the boss masons, to be held at No. 51 Liberty-st., at the Exchange Rooms, on MONDAY, June 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be presented for consideration and action. JAS. BOGERT, Chairman.

D. HERBERT, Secretary.

17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 12TH WARD.—A regular meeting of the Union Association of this District will be held at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JAMES E. WATSON, President.

G. B. TUNISON, Secretary.

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ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.
CASH CAPITAL.......... $250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866.......... 296,261 41
LOSSES UNPAID.......... NONE.
At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
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GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

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HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, June 22, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

KEOKUK BONDS!
The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.
All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

INSURANCE STOCKS, EXPRESS STOCKS, TELEGRAPH STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY R. R. STOCKS, } BOUGHT AND SOLD
By D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June next, at 1 P. M. The attendance of stockholders is particularly requested, as business of the greatest importance will be under consideration.
Transfer books will be closed on the 18th and reopened on the 22d inst.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1866. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY, No. 48 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE shareholders in this Company will be held on the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. A full and prompt attendance is requested.
By order of the Board of Trustees.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road, for sale on favorable terms.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.
J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scripe purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted by A. WILKINS, Stock, Note and Land Warrant Broker, Detroit, Mich.

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NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	106	106¼	June, 7-30........	102¼	102½
Coupon, '81.....	110⅛	110⅜	July, 7-30........	102⅛	102⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	102¼	102½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	102⅛	102⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64..	102¼	102⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	102¼	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅛	110⅜
10-40 Registered.	96⅛	96⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅛	109⅜
10-40 Coupon.....	96⅛	96⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100⅛	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅜
Gold.............	158⅛	158⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30.....	102⅛	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾

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A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

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J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. MCLEAN,
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AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

NOTICE.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Newark Petroleum Company will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 18, at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Walker-st., up stairs, at which time a report of the ex-Committee will be made and important matters will be recommended. A full attendance of all the stockholders is desired.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.
D. MACFERRON, Treasurer of Allegheny City.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.
THE STATE OF TENNESSEE HAVING placed itself in a condition hereafter to meet the accruing interest on its public debt, the interest maturing on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of the City of New-York.
W. BOSSON, Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 42 UNION-SQUARE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the private mansion No. 42 Union-square, the entire household furniture, comprising Aubusson, Brussels and velvet carpets, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with console tables; elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, rosewood secretaries and book-cases, lined with satin wood; splendid rosewood etageres, elaborately carved rosewood Chickering piano-forte, Gothic arm chairs, elegant rosewood richly carved centre tables, very rich satin damask and lace window curtains, with elaborately carved cornices; black walnut dining-room suites, including extension tables, buffets, &c.; rosewood and black walnut chamber suites and amoire-a-glaces, chairs and divans, in satin damask; very fine curled hair mattresses, bedding, &c., gas chandeliers throughout the house; together with kitchen furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues at auctioneer's office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 31 East 38th-st., all the superb furniture, carpets, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of one elegant carved rosewood grand piano, 7⅓ octave; rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin; carved oak and ebony library furniture, carved black walnut extension table, dining room suite, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut French bedsteads, patent spring beds, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, marble and bronze French clocks, mantel vases, elegant bronzes, rosewood, ebony and ormolu cabinets; lace curtains and window shades, marble top centre and side tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF STUFFED ANIMALS, BIRDS, DEER HEADS, &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a rare and elegant collection of Stuffed Animals and Birds, comprising lions, tigers, bears, panthers, hyenas, antelopes, deer, monkeys, squirrels, &c., &c.; also, boa constrictors, anacondas, together with other varieties of the serpent family; also, beautifully-arranged cases of fowls, representing the four seasons, together with an elegant variety in glass cases of foreign and domestic humming birds, blackbirds, &c., &c., of the most rare and delicate plumage; also, deer heads, antlers, grotesque figures, &c., &c.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 104 5-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.
The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 19,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn.
FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES BOOKS—Most of them well-selected works; 100 line engravings; also a number of valuable oil paintings, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer, office No. 170 Chatham-square.
SELLS ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10:30, the tools, stock and fixtures of the machine-shop, No. 344 West 24th-st., third floor, consisting of engine lathes, wood and hand lathes, press drills, plainers, milling machine, circular saws, and all other tools, &c.
J. W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
Hanover-square,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:
120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,
1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hoes assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic life-boats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron safes, handcuffs, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stoves, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.
For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office. Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.
Terms cash in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.
The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:
12,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
32,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅞-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.
The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated JUNE 5, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
Dated June 13, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT BRONZES, CLOCKS, FRENCH VASES, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st.; a superb assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 19, at the private stable No. 11 East 18th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.,
VERY VALUABLE CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.—The private establishment of a gentleman who leaves in a few days for Europe; carriages are all of the most elegant description, made expressly for the present owner, but little used, and in fine order, consisting of
An elegant LANDAU, built by BREWSTER.
An elegant CHARIOT COUPE, built by BREWSTER.
An elegant ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, by WOOD BROS.
An elegant PARK PHAETON, by WOOD BROS.
An elegant PONY BASKET PHAETON, by WOOD BROS.
All these Carriages are equal in style to anything in this City.
Also, a very valuable GRAY PONY, 6 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; a most choice and valuable animal; the owner would not part with it under any circumstances except for the above reason.
Also, two sets DOUBLE HARNESS, made by WOOD & GIBSON, to order; can be used four-in-hand, or for the Carriage or Phaeton; it is silver mounted, and of the most fashionable description.
Also, elegant BEAR SKINS, white and black Robes, Lap Robes, &c., the most expensive kind, including Blankets, Sheets, &c.
Sale without any reserve, to the highest bidder.
Also, a large handsome DOUBLE SLEIGH. A set of Double Plain Black HARNESS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOMELY LOCATED LOTS ON MADISON AV., 69TH AND 70TH STS., AT AUCTION, BEING PART OF THE LENOX ESTATE, NOW READY FOR BUILDING, AND ASSESSMENTS PAID.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
MADISON-AV.—The entire front between 69th and 70th sts., corners each 25.5x95 feet, inside lots, 25x95 feet.
69TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., and adjoining the Madison-av. lots; each 30x100.5.
70TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., and adjoining the Madison-av. lots; each 30x100.5.
The attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase for their own use, is called to the above, being of extra width, and near Central-park.
5th-av., 69th and 70th sts. are regulated, curb and gutter set, and flagged; expenses therefor paid.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS for sale at auction, on 58th and 59th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
59TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, 250 feet 11 inches east of Broadway, each 25x100.5.
58TH-ST.—One lot, north side, directly in the rear of the above, 25x100.5. The above are only a few feet from the proposed grand entrance.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EAST 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
EAST 14TH-ST.—The first-class four-story high-stoop house and lot, No. 178 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.; house is 22.6x60; in perfect order throughout; water works are all new and is newly painted throughout; a first-class house in every respect; lot 22.6x103.3. For permits and particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller *Blanche Page*, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order.
MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix.
CHARLES W. ATTIWELL.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS fronting on Central Park, by order of the executors of the estate of Jane Penfield. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on 8th-av., between 82d and 84th sts., 5 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 18, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 13 East River,
2,620 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,489 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig GEORGIANA, from Palermo.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-street, in lots to suit dealers, a general assortment of all kinds of white granite and common crockery, table glass ware, fancy china ware, &c., &c., sold without reserve and goods well packed for shipping.

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN, COLORED, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.
Organdies, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, Delaines, Prints, Printed Linens and fashionable
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
in every variety, at retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS!
RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS, at a great
REDUCTION FROM COST!
Also, our entire stock of new and elegant CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., manufactured expressly for our retail sales, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers. Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, BROCATELS, Reps, [Damasks, Chaine Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods and Fixtures of every kind; Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
given to the furnishing and fitting up of houses, steamboats and hotels.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
will offer this week the following
BARGAINS,
PURCHASED CHIEFLY AT AUCTION, VERY MUCH UNDER THE ACTUAL COST AND REAL VALUE OF THE GOODS,
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS, rich lustre, only $1 25 and $1 50.
HEAVY GRO GRAIN SILKS, only $1 62½, $1 75, $2, to $2 50.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 50.
FANCY CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 75.
PLAIN SILKS, NEW COLORS, at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 50.
RICH TAFFETAS SILKS, NEW COLORS, $1 75, $2, $2 25 to $2 50.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS, &c., &c., &c.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, as low as $8 75, worth $15.
FRENCH LACE POINTS, new styles, as low as $5 50, worth $10.
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS, at $9, worth $16.
VERY RICH LLAMA AND PUSHER SHAWLS, from $13 to $20.
Ladies will find it to their interest to examine these goods.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.
NEAT CHECKED MOHAIRS, only 20c. per yard.
SATIN-FACED MOZAMBIQUES, only 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per yard.
WHITE AND BUFF GROUND POPLINS, double fold, only 35 and 37½ cents per yard.
SILK-STRIPE JASPE VALENCIAS, only 50c., cost over 70c. to import.
SILK-STRIPED AND PLAID SUMMER TISSUES, at 35c. to 50c.
ELEGANT FOULARD POPLINS, very choice, at 50c. and 60c.
BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, at 55c., worth 85c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in great variety of styles.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in great variety of styles.
We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City has a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS in all the choicest styles, at 30c., 35c. to 50c.
REAL FRENCH PRINTS, at 30c., worth 50c.
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS at 25c., worth 35c.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!
REAL RUSSIA CRASHES, at 12½c., 14c. and 15c. per yard.
SCOTCH HUCKABUCK, at 20c., 22c., 25c. and 30c.
HUCK TOWELS, at $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $3 per dozen.
HALF BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, at 75c., 80c., 85c. and 90c. per yard.
SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINENS, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
DAMASK AND SPOT NAPKINS, at $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen.
LINEN HDKFS., ladies', at $1 50 to $2 per dozen.
HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., ladies', at $3 to $4 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

244 CANAL-ST., 244 CANAL-ST.,
You will find every kind of
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASKS, TOILNETT, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, SHEETING, &c.
MATTRESSES, BEDDING of all kinds, IRON FURNITURE of all kinds, both PLAIN and FANCY.
Particular attention given to the MANUFACTURING of IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC and PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
PIANO and STORE STOOLS.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS at less than market prices.
GOVERNMENT GOODS,
Consisting of Sheets, Pillow-cases, Blankets, Spreads, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bed Sacks, &c.
WM. GARDNER.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS, PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, NO. 369 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
BROCHE GRENADINES, ELEGANT ORGANDY ROBES, ORGANDIES and JACONETS, by the yard.
Extra quality TRAVELING DRESS MATERIALS, Suitable for suits.
To accommodate the public, arrangements have been made
TO MAKE UP TRAVELING SUITS AT SHORT NOTICE.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish their POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c., and will continue to offer them during THIS WEEK WITHOUT AN ADVANCE ON THE PRICE, NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT RISE IN THE VALUE OF GOLD.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOZAMBIQUES AND POIL DE CHEVRE at 25 cents per yard.
4-4 FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTED JACONETS at 25 cents per yard.
4-4 BRITISH PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 25 cents per yard.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 18, their entire stock of FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SACKS, BASQUINES, &c.,
At extremely low prices.
Cloth sacks, nice quality, $5 each.
Silk sacks, nice quality, $12 each.
Basquines, large size, $15 to $20 each.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRA BARGAINS.
Real Llama lace points at.......... $12 50
Chantilly lace points at.......... 18 00
Pusher lace points at.......... 10 00
Real Llama lace Rotondes in Black and White, $15 and upwards.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New Ribbons, every width, color and shade.
New Silks, Crapes and other materials for bonnets.
Real Laces, Guipured, Point, Cluny, Thread, Malines, &c., cheap.
New shades in Bonnet Velvets.
Bargains in Embroideries, Edgings and Insertings.
Large lot of Linen Sets, half price.
We have Ladies' Kid Gloves at 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 50 the pair.
Large variety of Silk, Lisle, Thread and other Gloves.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c. and 56c., great bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New French Flowers and Turban Feathers.
Novelties in Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments, Buttons, Gimps, Velvets, &c., unusual variety.
Also, full line of Parasols, under regular prices.
Fans, Fans, Fans, cheap.
Endless variety in Yankee Notions.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Bonnets, Bloomers, Hats and Caps, every shape, quality, size and braid. Prices down! down!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.—Immense reduction in the price of carpets. Crossley's Tapestry Brussels $1 75; domestic tapestry, $1 50; all wool ingrain, 70c.; three-ply, $1 60; extra superfine, all wool $1 and $1 25; cotton chain, 40c.; mattings, 35c.; oil-cloth, 50c. to $1 per square yard. All goods warranted as represented. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., corner 8th-av.
P. S.—I have the largest general assortment of furniture in the City. Parlor and bedroom suites, &c. All goods warranted.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
The balance of their
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCKS,
AT RETAIL,
CONSISTING OF
FANCY SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
GAZE DE SOIES,
RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD,
JACONETS, PLAIN AND PRINTED LAWNS,
FOULARDS,
MOHAIRS,
MOZAMBIQUES, &c. &c.
Notwithstanding the recent large
ADVANCE IN GOLD.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received a case of the above
DESIRABLE GOODS,
To which they ask
SPECIAL ATTENTION,
BEING THE
FINEST COLLECTION OFFERED THIS SEASON
ALSO,
A FINE SELECTION OF BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE POINTES,
IN
GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGNS.
CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

MANTLES.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 18,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS,
AT A
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
CONSISTING OF
CLOTH, SILK, LACE
And other desirable materials of
PARIS
AND
THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AND FROM THE MOST
DISTINGUE DESIGNS.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JUNE 18,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
SUMMER SHAWLS,
AT THE
FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:
1,000 SHAWLS AT $2 00..........WORTH $3 50.
1,000 SHAWLS AT $2 50..........WORTH $4 50.
800 SHAWLS AT $3 50..........WORTH $5 00.
600 SHAWLS AT $4 50..........WORTH $6 00.
500 SHAWLS AT $5 00..........WORTH $7 00.
WE WOULD INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE LOT OF SHAWLS,
AS THEY ARE THE
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
THE LARGEST
AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway.
Between 8th and 9th sts.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE SKIRTS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE MISSES' CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

LLAMA POINTS, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $100.
SILK BASQUINES, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60.
SILK CIRCULARS from $30 to $100.
CLOTH JACKET BASQUINES AND COATS, $18, $20, $25.
SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

YARD AND A HALF WIDE BLACK SILK, $6 50.
BLACK SILK for BASQUES, $1 25.
CORDED SILK, without Lustre, $1 75.
Extra heavy CORDED SILK, $3, $4 and $5.
O. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACE MANTILLAS, FROM $4 UP TO $10.
LACE POINTS and ROTONDES, $15 up to $50.
A handsome line of DRESS GOODS, 25 cts. yard.
O. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery, bet. Spring and Prince.

AT MRS. ALLEN'S
CORSET AND SKIRT EMPORIUM,
No. 469 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. (marble house,)
A fine assortment of best French, Coutille, Paris hand-made, Werley, and other imported corsets, just received. An extensive line in domestic corsets in stock. Ladies' and misses' corsets made to order at the shortest notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. A splendid stock of the very best styles of hoop skirts on hand.
ORDERS RECEIVED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MRS. ALLEN SELLS HER GOODS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES, AND WARRANTS SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES TO HER CUSTOMERS.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, NO. 747
At a great reduction in price, notwithstanding the large advance in gold,
LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, STRAW BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
NO. 747 BROADWAY. NO. 747
THOMAS REYNOLDS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
At Mrs. GAYNOR'S, (new store.)
Elegant styles, 25 per cent. less than former prices for the balance of this month.
Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 684 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

DRY GOODS

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 50c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 271 BLEECKER-ST.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 749 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
MERINO, LINEN, MUSLIN and JEAN DRAWERS,
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES,
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER of the best materials at the shortest notice, at the
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

FANS. FANS. FANS.
A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 209, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE ENTIRE stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS now in store will be sold, REGARDLESS OF COST, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.
Also, on account of removal, the entire FIXTURES, consisting of SHOWCASES, SHELVING, COUNTERS and DRAWERS. Must be sold by the 1st of July.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TEN RESPECTAble, smart Protestant girls, with good reference; no objections to any part of the country, or travel as ladies' maids and seamstresses; can speak French; understand hair-dressing; competent nurses; understand the care of children from their birth, or grown children; also good family seamstresses; understand operating; chambermaids, waitresses and plain sewers; good cooks, meat and pastry, desserts, &c.; competent laundresses, good plain cooks, washers and ironers; linen and store-room, pantry and cleaning girls for hotels; smart chambermaids and waitresses for hotels, first-class boarding houses and Summer resorts; vegetable cooks, kitchen girls and smart girls for general housework. Employers in want of such can be supplied with the above-mentioned help, of all nations and profession, by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. Removed from No. 88 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, who has taken entire charge of a gentleman's house and instructed his daughter, desires to change her position; is competent to instruct in the English branches, vocal and instrumental music; would act as housekeeper, or assistant, in a private family or small boarding-house; understands millinery, dress and cloak making; also, successful in making cake, pies, jellies, &c.; would not object to leave the City. Address MERIT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ALL REspectable, smart, competent girls, of all nations and professions, Protestants and others, in want of good respectable situations, in City and country, at highest wages, notice they can be supplied without delay, by applying to Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., two doors from A. T. Stewart's. Removed from No. 88 4th-av. Apply through the week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 829 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of well-recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as housekeeper in a private family, or to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av. near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTestant woman, who has a preference for the country, a place as thorough waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference will be given, and can be seen until Thursday, at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO HAS ACTED as laundress in private families for a number of years, to take fine washing at home; would take charge of and send clothes to families in the country; can give best of references. Apply at, or address A. M. C., No. 160 E. 27th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress; understands either business in all its branches; is willing to go with a family in the country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress, perfectly understands her business, has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-ave., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; can cut on tailor's rule; also understands all kinds of sewing by machine and hand; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 137 East 40th st., near 3d-av.; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, or to take charge of a house in the absence of a family; understands all kinds of baking. Can be seen at her employers, No. 6 Madison-square, East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GOOD REspectable young girls—one as cook, the other as chambermaid—in the country or City; can come well recommended. Call at No. 39 Carroll-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; kind and attentive to children; would wash for a lady and child; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOMmended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; would do laundry and chamberwork, or general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman (English Protestant) a situation as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has best of City reference. Call at No. 338 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, SMART YOUNG GIRL a situation to take care of children, or any kind of light housework. Can be seen at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as nurse and chambermaid, or child's nurse; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 198 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; has good City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as competent waitress in a private family. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 15 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations, Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family, by a young single man who thoroughly understands his business; town or country; has first-class reference. Call on Monday at McNicol's stable, No. 28 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; has best of City reference from his last place. Call or address T., No. 102 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom. Can be seen at COGGWELL'S livery-stable, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.; can be seen from 9 to 4 o'clock; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with good reference from last employer; understands his business; willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Call on or address JOHN G., No. 61 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS GARdener and to make himself generally useful; best of City and country reference. Inquire for R. S., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable married man, as practical gardener and farmer; understands both perfectly; the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of stock, the laying out of ground; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is first-rate over milk and butter; a lodge wanted; can take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address for two days O. N., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's house by a respectable Englishman of middle age (single;) fully understands the care of horses, driving, milking cow, working around garden, &c.; is of Protestant principles, and will be found a careful and trusty servant; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters and servants. Factories, cotton-mills, brick-yards, &c., supplied with help of every description, at the large Employment House, No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; also female help.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation to take care of horses and work in the garden, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good references; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE situations—man as gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and can take care of horses and make himself useful; wife as chambermaid; both willing to work for moderate wages; can produce the best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, steady and industrious man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands both; is willing to make himself useful; 15 years of the best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, JUST arrived from Glasgow, where he has had considerable experience, a situation as assistant book-keeper, or to assist in the office. Address R. R., care Prof. A. C. Barry, No. 374 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and footman, lately arrived from the old country, or would go as light porter; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Address M. M., Box No. 218, or No. 89 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer and gardener; understands the care of cows and horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address P. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman or waiter; understands both branches thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address E. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A single man from the country; writes a fair hand; good accountant; refers to his employers. Address M. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT colored man as waiter in a private family; understands his business; objects to the country. Can be seen at his employer's, 6 Madison-square, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A PROTESTant, single, a situation; best of reference; country preferred. Address WILLING, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A.—WE SUPPLY GENTLEMEN WITH first-class coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, &c., free of charge. HESSE A., No. 171 Broadway. Office No. 12.

A YOUNG LAD AGED 16 YEARS, WOULD like to learn some trade or business; can furnish references. Address J. S. G., No. 100 E. 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS, IN CITIES OUT of New-York, to canvass for the splendid engraving of HICKS' picture of AMERICAN AUTHORS. Agents now make over $100 a week. Apply after 10 A. M. at Room No. 5, No. 7 Beekman-st., or address Box No. 370 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS cook, one that can do the washing and ironing for a small family of four adults and one child; must be a Protestant, and come well recommended; (to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island.) Apply at No. 15 Broadway, down stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, TO travel and solicit orders for hoop skirts; none need apply unless fully acquainted with the trade, and with selling by sample. Address, with references, including last employer, and stating salary expected, (for one week,) W. E. BURLOCK & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, FROM July 1, to sell from stock of cloth, cassimeres, flannels, &c. None need apply but those having a trade already established. Address CLOTH, Box No. 6,056 City Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A FIRST-class grocery-store; a young man who is willing to devote his time to his employers' interests may address, with references and salary expected, W. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHMAN AND groom, accustomed to City driving, with City reference. Address, with name and directions, Box No. 2,005 Post-office, New-York; single man preferred.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business; must be a good baker, and bring City references. Apply at No. 11 West 19th-st., Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO THORoughly understands his business, and can bring unquestionable recommendations. Apply at No. 12 Water-st., front office, second story.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework: also a seamstress. Apply at No. 55 Madison-av., after 10.

SALESMAN WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS salesman, having an established trade on fine dress shirts, and being used to traveling with samples, may make a liberal arrangement by addressing (with not less than three references, including last employer,) for one week, BURLOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOY WANTED.—A LAD OF 15 OR 16 YEARS OF age is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware-store; he must write a good hand, be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address B. L. & CO., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE,
Until the completion of their New Banking-house, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av.
Six per cent. Interest paid upon all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from Government tax. All moneys deposited on or before the 20th of April, July, October and January, will draw interest from the 1st inst.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.
Six per cent. allowed, free from Government tax.
Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
LEVI ADAMS, THEO. A. SHEAK, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC ROSENBOUROGH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

DIVIDENDS.

BOSTON WATER-POWER COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share has been declared payable on the 2d day of July next to holders of stock, at the close of business, June 25. New-York shareholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Boston shareholders will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed till July 2, prox. By order of the Directors.
G. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 13, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.
THIRD DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to July 2d prox.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THE COMmittee on Organization will meet to complete their business at the room of Rev. Dr. Schaff, Bible House, on MONDAY, the 18th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
J. M. FERRIS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power...19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 21; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
DENMARK...SATURDAY, June 16
LOUISIANA...WEDNESDAY, June 20
HELVETIA...SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN...SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Cabin passage by Wednesday's steamers, $90.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS...SATURDAY...June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK...SATURDAY...June 30
CITY OF BOSTON...SATURDAY...July 7
CITY OF LONDON...SATURDAY...July 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin...$120 | Steerage...$35
First Cabin to London...125 | Steerage to London...40
First Cabin to Paris...135 | Steerage to Paris...50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE...LAMARIE...SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III...BOCANDE...SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE...DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin...$132 50 | Second cabin...$85 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$132 50
Second Cabin Passage...80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MALTA...WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA...WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA...WEDNESDAY, July 4.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

The new side-wheel ocean steamer, RAPIDAN, Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.
This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.
This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M., From Pier No. 4 North River.
The West India Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the following elegant and well-known sidewheel steamships, for Havana direct:
EAGLE, GREEN, Commander, June 20.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, June 27.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, July 4.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON...Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES...Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage...$20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 23, punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

Freight at reduced rates.
The splendid new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. GEO. M. WALKER, Will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. EVAIL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class. $175 to $200. | Second-class. $125. | Third-class. $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA NICARAGUA, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

(Old Dominion and North State Line,) From Pier No. 12 North River.
The A No. 1 steamship VIXEN, is loading as above, and will sail THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.
Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE...THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER...Capt. E. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA...Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, will follow on SATURDAY, June 30.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Seventy miles shorter than any other route.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 3:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 3:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.
Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

$500.—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILer, 30 inches diameter, 6¾ feet high, with safety valve, guage, cocks and grate, all complete for use; also, a horizontal engine, 5 inches cylinder and 10 inches stroke, with governor and all pipes and connections. The whole in complete order and almost new. Now running at Dodge's manufactory, 119th-st., near 3d av. Price as above, if purchased immediately.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE CYLINDER boilers, 24x24, nearly new, with fronts and connections complete. Can be seen at DODGE'S manufactory, 119th-st. near 3d-av.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	17, 7	A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11¾	A.M.
Monday,	18, 7¾	A.M.	Monday,	18, 11¾	A.M.
Tuesday,	19, 8	A.M.	Tuesday,	19, 12	M.
Wednesday,	20, 9	A.M.	Wednesday,	20, 12¾	P.M.
Thursday,	21, 10	A.M.	Thursday,	21, 1½	P.M.
Friday,	22, 10½	A.M.	Friday,	22, 2	P.M.
Saturday,	23, 2	P.M.	Saturday,	23, 5	P.M.
Sunday,	24, 11	A.M.	Sunday,	24, 4	P.M.
Monday,	25, 2	P.M.	Monday,	25, 6	A.M.
Monday,	25, 3¾	P.M.	Tuesday,	26, 6¾	A.M.
Tuesday,	26, 3½	P.M.	W dnesday,	27, 6½	A.M.
Wednesday,	27, 3¾	P.M.	Thursday,	28, 6½	A.M.
Thursday,	28, 3½	P.M.	Friday,	29, 7	A.M.
Friday,	29, 4	P.M.	Saturday,	30, 7¼	A.M.
Saturday,	30, 4½	P.M.			

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 16, at 10¼ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier (at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st. at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 16 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

TO CHARTER FOR THE SEASON—A side-wheel freight and passenger steamer, in order for immediate service; 127 feet long, 40 feet beam, draft 3½ feet, light. Apply to H. H. STORMS, 56 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—THE ELEGANT SAloon steamboat CHICOPEE and the HENRY SMITH, and barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, with other boats, barges and groves, such as desired to charter for excursions. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMModious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereto to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. JAMES A. BECKWITH, insolvent of the City of Oswego, New-York. Notice first published March 29, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. RANSOM H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
A. L. JOHNSON,
m29 law13wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Salines, N. Y.

TO LAWYERS—THE ADVERTISER DEsires to form a connection with some respectable law firm in this City. He has had large experience and practice in the various courts of the State, as well as the prosecution and defence of patent suits in the United States courts. He is energetic and competent to do his full share of the business of a firm. Address PRACTICE, Room No. 9, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Buy your SEWING MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited.
All of the BEST FOR SALE at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium. V. W. WICKS, No. 744 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.
Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.
Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.
Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.
Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-Sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.
Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and adjoining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND MAIL PHAETON, in elegant order.
A second-hand no-top square-box buggy, in good order.
A second-hand willow phaeton *vis-a-vis*, to be sold very cheap.
Second-hand coupe rockaway. Apply at BREWSTER & BALDWIN'S, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE SIX years old, sound in every respect; stylish; suitable for a lady's or gentleman's riding horse or light carriage; free and gentle. Can be seen until sold at No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., at the feed-store.

A.—SPLENDID CARRIAGE HORSES from Western New-York, an elegant team of bays, 16¼ hands; a gray coupe horse, 16½ hands, the finest in the State; also a light phaeton, in first-rate order. No. 90 West 31st-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADdlery, &c., for sale at auction on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice at the Bazaar, No. 100 Liberty-st., by W. H. DISBROW.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARK phaeton, rockaways, top and no-top buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.; also second-hand two-top buggies, and three two-seat carriages, two single harness. TAYLOR & HICKS, No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time are as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Best imported preventives against pregnancy and disease, $4 per dozen. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that sure and destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. SELDEN, NO. 233 BLEECKER-ST., near 6th-av., treats all female obstructions at one interview, by a new method, without danger, pain, or medicine. No charge for advice.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIRD WEEK of the GREAT COMEDIAN, JOHN BROUGHAM.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
MONDAY, June 18,
first night of Brougham's world-famous Extravaganza, POCAHONTAS.
With New Scenery, New Dresses and New Appointments; New Representatives, New Jokes and all the Modern Improvements.
JOHN BROUGHAM as...King Powhatan.
Miss EMILY MELVILLE (first appearance) as...Pocahontas.
MONDAY, June 18,
Will be presented JOHN BROUGHAM'S Original, Ab-original, Erratic, Operatic, Semi-Civilized and Demi-Savage Extravaganza, in two acts, being a Per-Version of Ye Trewe and Wonderfulle History of Ye Renowned Princes,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
The Music dislocated and reset by...Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery, drawn from Daguerreotypes and his own vivid imagination, by...John Thorne.
The Machinery, Wings, Flies and other Etomolagia, by...Arthur Wright.
Valuable Properties, Crowns, Sceptres, War-Clubs, Indian-Pipes and other Regalia, by...Henry L. Duell.
Calcium Lights, as well as lights of other days, by...M. Caffrey.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ—OF YE ENGLISHE.
Capt. John Smith, the undoubted original, vocal and instrumental, in the settlement of Virginia, in love with Po-ca-hon-tas, according to this story, though somewhat at variance with his story...J. C. Dunn.
Lieut. Thomas Brown, second in command, a hitherto neglected genius, whose claims on posterity are now, for the first time, acknowledged as his right...J. Milot
William Brown, sometimes called Bill, another of the same sort...Dun Brown
Mynheer Rolff, the real husband of Pocahontas, but dramatically divorced, contrary to all law and fact...C. M. Walcot, Jr
Splicers of main braces, shivers of timbers, general dealers in single combats, double hornpipes and altogether amazingly naughtycal people:
Benjamin Brace...Mr. Go-Head
John Junk...Mr. Come-Up
Henry Halyard...Mr. Sparr
William Buntline...Mr. Mast. Head
OF YE SAVAGES.
H. R. H. POW-HA-TAN I, King of the Tuscaroras—a crockety Monarch—in fact a semi-brave...JOHN BROUGHAM
Right Hon. Quash-al-Jaw, Speaker of the Savage House of Lords—straightner of unpleasant kinks, an oiler of troubled waters, unraveler of knotty points, adjuster of pugnacious difficulties, and Grand Eye Parliamentary Factotum and Fugleman...W. Lees
O-po-dil-doc, one of the Ab-original F. F. V.'s, an indignant dignatary...H. Faucett
Col-o-gog, another warm headed and hearted son of Old Virginia, the untiring...W. S. Andrews
Bi-jin-go, Sergeat-at-Arms, a friend to swear by...T. Middleton
Ip-pah-kak...} Medical Men of the Sauitz-} L. Carland
Sas-a -pril...} and-Senna-ca Tribes...} J. Bull
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-Tas, the beautiful and very properly undutiful Daughter of King Powhatan, married, according to the ridiculous dictum of actual circumstances, to Master Rolff, but the author flatters himself much more advantageously disposed of in the acting edition...Miss EMILY MELVILLE
Interesting offshoots from the aristocratic stock anterior to the first families of Virginia, embodying the rigid principles of the Tuscorora Fashionable Finishing School:
Poo-tee-pet...Miss Fanny Stocqueler
Di-mun-di...Miss Dunn
Wee-che-ven-da...Miss Mary Carr
Kros-as-kan-be...Miss Jennie Morton
Their "dear charges," for whom they don't forget to charge enough in their quarterly bills:
Dah-lin-duk...Miss Devoy
O-You-Jewel...Miss Emma Howard
Luv-li-Kreeter...Miss C. Fox
O-So-Charming...Miss A. Ryan
Previous to which the comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE...JOHN BROUGHAM
Mr. Clover...Mr. J. G. Burnett
Hugh Savage...Mr. C. M. Walcot, Jr.
Charles Clover...Mr. W. S. Andrews
Grip...Mr. W. Lees
Agnes Clover...Mrs. C. M. Walcott
Lucy Clover...Miss E. Johnson
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK OF THE THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT of the talented and popular MR. DAN BRYANT, in Irish Comedy.
First appearance this Summer season of the favorite artist, MR. CHARLES FISHER.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
The performance will commence with Mr. John Brougham's beautiful and interesting domestic drama of THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
With MR. DAN BRYANT in his wonderfully artistic characterization of TIM O'BRIEN.
Mr. Chas. Fisher...as...Tom Bobalink
Mrs. John Sefton...as...Mrs. Grimgriskin
Miss Rosa Cooke...as...Polly Bobalink
To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy...Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "Lanagan's Ball," and an Irish Jig.
Conah Rooney, with song...Miss Rosa Cooke

PAGE'S HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF
ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,
LASHED TO THE SHROUDS OF THE HARTFORD,
ENTERING MOBILE BAY
TO ATTACK THE CITY OF MOBILE.
The exhibition of the painting, under the auspices of the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
WILL OPEN, TUESDAY, JUNE 19,
AT THE
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Tickets 50 cents.
For sale at Library, Astor-place; at branch offices, No. 59 Liberty-st., and at No. 72 West 34th-st., and at the door.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS

14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
TUESDAY, June 19, at 8 o'clock.
Last performance but one of the season.
BENEFIT OF MDLLE. HENRY.
LA GRACE DE DIEU.
Play in five acts, with songs by M. Dennery.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway (H. Dardonville.)

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager...G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING and MR. G. L. FOX in
THE GRAND FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA of TAMING A TARTAR.
Also, the great Historical Drama of HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
W. H. WHALLEY, G. L. FOX,
AND THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. J. McCLOSKY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, 24th-st.
EVERY WEEK SOMETHING NEW—NO END TO NOVELTIES.
GEORGE CHRISTY ON HIS HIGH HEELS.
GRIFFIN IN HIS GLORY.
First week of a MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, (original text,) adapted to the black stage, (after years of study,) by Mr. Griffin; HAMLET THE DAINTY, RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS, new SONGS, DANCES, SAYINGS, &c.

DODWORTH HALL,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, June 18, 1866.
FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
(Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,)
Prior to his departure for Europe by his friends in New-York City. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.
JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.
The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WORTH, WHITE & KEEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. W. WORTH,
LOOMIS L. WHITE,
H. B. KEEN.
The business will be continued by F. W. WORTH and LOOMIS L. WHITE, under the name of WORTH & WHITE, No. 47 Wall-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Take notice that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers hereto and carried on in the City of New-York under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN will be dissolved on the first day of July next.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866.
EDWIN T. BUTLER, GEO. D. PITKIN, } General Partners.
J. F. COLE, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY, FRED. A. MAYHEW, GEO. MANLEY, Special.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTISTS.—THE PRACTICE, FURNITURE and fixtures of a long-established Dental office for sale on Staten Island. Price only $500. Address DENTAL ADVERTISER, No. 57 High-st., Brooklyn.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING A SMALL wholesale business, 8 years established, would like to connect it with some house in fancy goods, tailors' trimmings, or leather-finding trade, with a view to mutual advantage. Address C. F., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPital of $15,000 in an extensive strictly cash manufacturing business, paying well. For particulars address, real name, INTEREST, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business. This is a rare chance for one or two young men with a small cash capital. Apply at 67 Cortlandt-st.

PERSONAL.

JOHN CANE, WHO WENT WEST IN 1856, from the New-York Juvenile Asylum, wishes to hear from two brothers he left in the City at that time. Will they report at No. 71 West 13th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the Medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
GRAND REVIVAL OF THE GRAND REVIVAL
GREAT TEMPERANCE DRAMA,
which proved such a powerful AUXILIARY IN AID OF THE CAUSE by its truthful exposition of the
FATAL FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE,
entitled
THE DRUNKARD;
THE DRUNKARD;
THE DRUNKARD;
OR,
THE FALLEN SAVED. THE FALLEN SAVED.
Reproduced with all its ORIGINAL EXCITING INCIDENTS,
To give due effect to this ADMIRABLE PRODUCTION,
an engagement has been effected with the popular American actor,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
who will appear
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾,
in his original character of
EDWARD MIDDLETON,
as performed by him over
500 SUCCESSIVE REPRESENTATIONS.
This play vividly depicts the DOWNWARD CAREER OF THE INEBRIATE, from the initiatory "social glass" until he becomes the inevitable
SLAVE OF THE POISONOUS CUP.
The saving influence of the Temperance Philanthropists is also exemplified in rescuing the fallen and degraded being from
VICE, MISERY, AND CRIME,
and placing him in full possession of
JOY, CONTENTMENT, AND PEACE.
"There came a change—the cloud rolled off—
A light fell on my brain;
The darkness of my spirit fled—
I saw the gulf before,
And shuddered at the waste behind,
BECAME A MAN ONCE MORE."
The Cast of Characters includes the TALENTED MEMBERS of the MUSEUM DRAMATIC COMPANY.
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighs 196 POUNDS,
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS.
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES.
comprising figures of celebrated UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER, used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE,

Broadway corner of Broome-st.
MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1866.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO MR. G. H. GILBERT, STAGE MANAGER.
CORRESPONDENCE.
To GEORGE H. GILBERT, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: We, the undersigned members, and the entire company, at the close of a very pleasant and (we are happy to say) prosperous season of ten months, wish to show our appreciation of the manner in which you have conducted the business in your department as Stage Manager by tendering our services to you for a complimentary benefit, to be taken at as early an opportunity as convenient.
Yours truly, G. T. COLLINS, E. EDDY, H. JORDAN, F. EVANS, H. C. RYNER.
And all the attaches of the Theatre.
BROADWAY THEATRE, June 14, 1866.
To G. T. Collins, E. Eddy, H. Jordan, F. Evans, H. C. Ryner, &c., &c.
It is with a degree of extreme gratification that I received your kind letter of the 12th; and as far it has been a pleasant season, I hope that those who may be with me the ensuing season will find it equally so, with consent of Mr. George Wood, (our worthy manager,) who has also tendered me the theatre. I will mention Monday evening, June 18, for the occasion of my benefit.
Yours, very truly, G. H. GILBERT.
TREMENDOUS BILL.
A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS.
Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN in her great character of William in Black-eyed Susan, supported with the full strength of the company.
The performance will commence with the operatic play of
ROB ROY.
HELEN MACGREGOR, the great American actress, Miss ELOISE BRIDGES; Mr. J. M. FOSTER as ROB ROY; W. D. SHIELDS, who has no superior, as BAILIE NICOL JARVIE; Mr. G. W. MIDDLETON, the noted Californian actor, as FRANCIS OSBALDISTON, with a full cast of the company.
Miss KATHLEEN O'NEIL, with her celebrated song of "Kitty from Cork."
LEONORA ROSITA, from the Tacon Theatre, in LA MANOLA.
The famous DOBSON BROTHERS, in their Banjo Quartets, &c.
Prof. DONNELSON and LA PETITE ANGELO, (the rivals of the BUISLAY FAMILY,) in their Gymnastic Feats.

"ENGLISH COMIC OPERA."

MONDAY, 18th, The "DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA," By request, at the original prices.
TUESDAY, 19th, the "ROSE OF CASTILE," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
"A NIGHT IN ROME," by the talented composer of the "DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA," now in rehearsal.
Tickets for sale at the Theatre, 14th-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.
FRIDAY, June 22d, BENEFIT OF MISS RICHINGS, "THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."

WILL CLOSE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of Works of Art, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., (corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.,) WILL CLOSE at 10 P. M., on Wednesday, July 4.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, at the Large Chapel, University Building, Washington-square. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. The exercises will include the report of the Examining Committee. Orations by two members of the graduating class, and an address by WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq. Members of the bar, and all persons interested in legal education, are invited to attend.
ISAAC FERRIS, DD., LL. D., Chancellor.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, corner Bloomingdale Road and 93d-st., Prof. E. Fezandie, Director. Complete classical, English and French literature, and scientific instruction. Boarding and day scholars; the latter taken to school and home. Circulars at the Institute, and at F. W. Christern's, foreign bookseller, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 33d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS A COMPETENT AND experienced teacher of English, French and music, and who can give the best references, desires an engagement as daily or resident governess; would accompany a family to the country for the Summer months. Address GOVERNESS, No 14 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience as teacher of music and French, a situation as governess or as instructor of piano in a school. Address Miss B. M., Station G, New-York Post-office.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained. J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

AMERICAN FLAGS FOR 4TH OF JULY, of 10 small sizes. Tickets and Sample Cards for all kinds of Dry Goods for the trade, at SALISBURY'S Refining and Packing Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 33 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MME. DECOLAR, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 9 till 9. Past, Present and Future foretold. The doubtful invited. No. 49 East 29th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼. Overture begins at 8.
THIRD WEEK.
OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT RAVELS,
consisting of those world-renowned artistes,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
FRANCOIS RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
MONS. VAN HAMME,
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18,
will be presented, first time in many years, the Comic Ballet Pantomime, entitled
THE MAGIC FLUTE;
OR THE COOPERS.
Sawney Box...FRANCOIS RAVEL
Mr. Starchington...GABRIEL RAVEL
For the first time, a beautiful ballet, entitled LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide...SIGNORINA PEPITA
Donald...MONS. VAN HAMME
A Sorcerer...ANTOINE RAVEL
PHILIPPE, JULIAN and PAUL MARTINETTI in their classical groupings, entitled
THREE ATHLETES.
The entertainment will commence with the CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE, performed by YOUNG AMERICA, in which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
never attempted by any artiste on the trapeze.
TUESDAY—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT; THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS; THE NYMPHS AND BUTTERFLY, AND TRAPEZE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, THIRD GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
Admission for children at matinee, 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress...Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager...J. H. Selwyn.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1866,
LAST NIGHT BUT SIX
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD
In the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, from the latest and most celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND A POWERFUL CAST,
but which, notwithstanding the great favor with which it is nightly received, must
POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN
after the present week, in order that
MRS. JOHN WOOD
may have an opportunity of gratifying her many friends, and, in accordance with a universally expressed desire, by appearing in a few of her most favorite characters during her
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES,
commencing
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

SHERIDAN CORBYN...Manager
J. SCHONBERG...Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT...Treasurer
GRAND OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1866,
By the Wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY,
AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DU MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
assisted by Miss CARRIE A. MOORE,
THE ICE QUEEN,
Mme. STREBINGER,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Australian theatres,
AND A
FIRST-CLASS DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
For particulars see descriptive bills.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS...JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 7¾.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.
During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant Hall connected with this establishment.
SATURDAY, AT 4, AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH.
N. B. Entrance for carriages on 3d-av.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 122 (new No. 244) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Musical Director.
E. G. LOCKE, Business Manager.
JOHN C. WHITE, Secretary.

THE TURF.

THE HOBOKEN SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, June 19—First Race.—The Jersey Stakes, half-mile dash. Second Race—Selling premium, half-mile dash. Third Race—The Ferry Stakes, two-mile heats; eight subscribers.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.—First—Hurdle Race six entries. Second—Purse $350, two-and-a-quarter-mile dash. Third—Hoboken Stake, $300, for three-year olds.
THIRD DAY—First—selling premium $400, two-and-a-half-mile dash. Second Race—Sweepstake premium, $200; dash two-and-a-half miles. Third Race—Premium $400, two-mile heats. Fourth Race—Sanford stake for two-year olds, dash of half a mile.
FOURTH DAY—First—Steeple Chase, $600; eight entries. Second—Sweepstakes premium, $400, for three-year olds; two miles; nine entries. Third—The Press Stakes, $700, three-mile heats; seven subscribers.
Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st., run daily to the Course, returning when the races are over.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

THE HOBOKEN SPRING RACES.—FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, June 19—The Jersey Stakes, half mile dash; Selling premium, one and a half mile dash; the Ferry Stakes, two-mile heats. SECOND DAY—Hurdle Race, six entries: second, purse $350, two and a quarter mile dash; third, Hoboken Stake, $300, mile heats, for three year olds. THIRD DAY—Selling premium $400, two and a half mile dash; Sweepstake premium, $200, dash two and a half miles; premium $400, two-mile heats; Sanford Stake for two year olds, dash of half a mile. FOURTH DAY—Steeple Chase, $600, eight entries; Sweepstakes premium for three year olds, two miles, nine entries; the Press Stakes, $700, three mile heats, seven subscribers. Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st. run daily to the Course, at 9:15, 10, 11:45 and 12:15; returning when the races are over.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"GEN. SCOTT'S FUNERAL March," composed by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, author of "Lincoln's Funeral March," which has become immensely popular; "Sunlight," (Polka Brilliant;) "I'll Marry no Man if he Drinks," and "Don't Marry a Man if he Drinks," as sung by little Effie Parkhurst with great applause; "Looking Forward," and the "Patter of the Rain," all by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Price 30 cents each; four for $1, mailed. Pianist in attendance to try the above pieces.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

AT THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.—Two superb 7-octave pianos for sale at Batterson's Storage Warehouse, No. 650 4th-av., near 40th-st. Both pianos have exquisite tone; best City makers; 5 years warranted; full iron plate; overstrung bass; carved rosewood case, round corners, rich carved legs; are elegant drawing-room pianos; will be sold at about half the wareroom price.
N. B.—Will be packed and shipped.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVER-STRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 376, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos and organs to let low, or will be sold on monthly installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 588 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DOG POUND.

Inauguration of the Season of 1866.

That peripatetic New-York institution known as the Dog Pound has at last in its travels reached the foot of Twenty-fifth-street and East River, where it probably will sojourn during the next ninety days. After that time it becomes a matter of indifference to the public, both human and canine, where it does go to, for by that time the "dog days" will have passed away. In the earlier years of the annual raid on the unfortunate quadrupeds, the Pound was located at the foot of Thirty-first-street and the East River, whence it traveled to Twenty-eighth-street, from which classic locality it then departed for Twenty-sixth-street and North River, where a short stay of a single month resulted in disgust and another removal to Twenty-fourth-street and East River, where it reposed in peace for three years or thereabouts, and then it removed to its present stopping-place.

To-day, June 18, the Dog Law goes into operation, and every unfortunate cur found independently traveling about town on his shape will be immediately "comprehended as a vagrom," and at once consigned to ignominious confinement. The place of incarceration is a rough shed, which for obvious purposes must always be near the water. Here the quadrupedal "little wanderers" are tied up in such close proximity to each other that they have ample opportunity, as they certainly have abundant leisure, for those protracted and interesting combats which are the great delight of so many other brutes, who can, however, only boast of two legs each. The dogs are confined twenty-four hours each, and until 4 o'clock every day, when, unless redeemed, or unless there be some special reason for longer preserving his life, each prisoner must prepare to take the "journey to that bourne," etcetera, and soforth, except in the case of very valuable dogs, or those which show evident signs of much petting, and which are therefore likely to be called for by the owners. No animal is kept over more than one night. Indeed, as the City makes no provision for providing provisions, it happens, of course, that no provisions are provided. The gentlemen who attend the last hours of the dogs, and perform their obsequies, (to say nothing of hurrying on their deaths,) not being furnished with funds to purchase canine victuals, must, when prompted by compassion or hope of ultimate gain to feed their four-footed charges, do so at their own personal expense. However, in the case of a very valuable pet, he is not unfrequently kept for several days, and carefully fed. When the owner at last appears to claim his property, he, of course, is expected to reimburse the keeper.

The City has appropriated five thousand dollars for the purpose of disposing of this surplus dog population. This sum, or the greater part of it, is disbursed to boys and men who make a regular business of finding dogs and taking them to the Pound. Half a dollar each is paid for the delivery of each one, without regard to the intrinsic worthlessness of the article—no matter whether he be of the sagacious and philanthropic tribe of St. Bernard, the affectionate Newfoundland, the industrious breed of the chilly Esquimaux, or be he "mongrel, puppy, whelp or hound, or cur of low degree," his price is precisely fifty cents, American paper currency, no less rightly and no more anyhow. It is perhaps needless to say that the word "finding," when applied to dogs, might be freely translated *stealing* without much injustice to the finder. The boys who are in the business are ever on the lookout, and woe to any dog running loose in the street; and they do not, by any means, always respect the sanctity of private enclosures, but will watch their opportunity and enter a yard or even a house, and untie and carry off their coveted prey. A wise man on discovering the loss of his favorite will lose no time in vain inquiries in his own neighborhood, but will rush at once to the Pound for his dog. No matter from what part of the City he may have been lost, to this "complexion must he come at last;" the Dog Pound is the end of his appointed canine career on earth, and his fate is decided unless his master, with ready cash in hand, shall present himself before the fatal 4 o'clock, and plead for his redemption. The owner is permitted to reclaim his property on repayment of the money disbursed by the City; and in order to afford this privilege to every one who may care to take advantage of it, every dog is kept for twenty-four hours. A man may often purchase a very good dog at the Pound, selecting him from the crowd of animals unclaimed, and otherwise doomed to a damp and early death at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Unless the buyer is particularly sharp, however, some of the enterprising boys will steal his purchase from him before he has left the premises, or, failing in that, will "mark him down," to use a sportsman's phrase, and carry the animal off again at night. Year before last, one gentleman redeemed a favorite Newfoundland puppy eleven times in the course of five weeks, and only kept him at last by compromising with the dog-thief, and paying him a dollar a week during the season, not to steal the animal again himself, and not to let any one else do it. It was not possible to punish the thief, although the gentleman knew him perfectly well, for some of the Courts have held that dogs are not property within the meaning of the statutes against larceny. It was not feasible to send the dog into the country, as he was the playmate of an only child, but by giving the thief himself an interest in the safe-keeping of the quadruped, his personal favor was secured, and Nero was stolen no more from that day; he was watched, too, with a more jealous care by the thief than by the owner, for, should the puppy be lost, the weekly income would also fail.

The dogs are destroyed by drowning. There is provided a large water-tight square cistern, about eight feet high, ten feet long and six feet wide. This is furnished with a cover made with open slats, and which is capable of being bolted firmly down. The contrivance will contain from 60 to 80 dogs, without their being too crowded to die comfortably. The victims are thrown into the cistern and the cover fastened down; then by means of a hose, water is turned on until the tank is full, and kept there until emphatically "the dog is dead." Some of the largest brutes are sometimes knocked in the head with a club. This, however, seems not so much to be a matter of mercy to the dog, as of pastime to the operator. Mr. Owens, the efficient gentleman who has heretofore had charge of the canine obsequies, still continues to exercise his charming vocation. The quadrupedal corpses are placed upon barges and taken in charge by the proper contractors, and, we believe, buried, the new machine for grinding them up and extracting their *bark* for medical purposes having thus far proved a failure. Their after-death fate, however, is sometimes slightly varied. Last August a gentleman of pomologically scientific tastes came to the Pound and purchased four (4) of the largest, fattest and ugliest dogs he could find, had them taken to his orchard, killed and buried, one each at the roots of four favorite apple trees. We have not heard from the gentleman since, and are unable to give the result of the trial of this new and very peculiar manure. Neither do we know the exact breed of the slaughtered dogs, and so are unable even to guess at what particular modification of the flavor of the fruit was expected or desired.

When the Pound establishment first opens its "season," there is, for a few days, a great rush, as many as 300 dogs having been taken in during the first two days, thus putting the City to an expense of $150 for dog flesh, of which it makes no use, for the City does not own any apple trees. When the canine harvest is thoroughly reaped in New-York the boys not unfrequently go to sister cities, where the crop has not been so well gleaned. It is by no means unusual to have dogs brought from Jersey or from Brooklyn. Of course, if this is known, the dogs are not purchased, but the trick is seldom discovered save by the confession of the culprit himself, who is particularly careful to keep his mouth shut till he has made his bargain and got his money. Although the season proper does not begin till to-day, the enterprising urchins who intend to devote their energies to the dog business this Summer have not been idle. One enterprising young gentleman, of 11 years or thereabouts, residing in First-avenue, has even now eighteen dogs secured in his cellar, ready for the earliest market. Other youngsters have from four to a dozen each, and though the neighborhood of Twenty-fifth-street and East River cannot strictly be called a "howling wilderness," it certainly isn't for any lack of the *howling*.

Those of the human family who have feared hydrophobia may now venture forth without fear or trembling, but the canines,

"——Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart,
The little dogs and all,"

must restrict their promenades within very narrow limits if they would not speedily meet with a most mournful and "untimely taking-off."

Base Ball.

Several good games are announced for this week. To-day the Atlantics play the Peconic Club on the Capitoline grounds, at Bedford. On Tuesday the Excelsior and Star Clubs play a game on the same grounds. A grand match will be played at Morrisania, on Wednesday, between the victorious Union Club, of that town, and the Mutual Club, of New York. Like most of the clubs that have been beaten by the Unions this season, the Mutuals have had no practice to speak of. This will be the first match ever played between these clubs, and the Mutual nine will have considerable work to do to conquer the successful Unions. On the same day the Eclectic Club, of New York, visit Irvington, N. J., to play a game with the club that beat the champions, the Irvingtons. The week's sport promises to be the best one we have had thus far this season, and if the weather should prove favorable, large crowds will attend the principal games.

HOUSE RENTS.

A Wholesome Reaction—Numbers of Houses to Rent at Rates Much Lower than those of May Last—"Floors" and "Parts of Houses" to Rent Everywhere—Agents Positively Polite and Little or no Objection to Babies—Hints for Landlords and Tenants.

It was frequently stated in the Times prior to the 1st of May, in our articles on the subject of the exorbitant demands of landlords and their agents, that the houseless community were being made the victims of a panic out of which the owners of houses and their representatives were reaping a rich harvest—a panic for which there were not sufficient grounds; in other words, that the supply of houses and parts of houses was not so far short of the demand for them as claimed by agents and others. The truth of this conclusion is now apparent in the general demand for tenants throughout the City, and the reaction in rents, which follows as a natural result. To those who hire their homes from year to year the change which has set in will of course bring no immediate good, except in the lesson which it teaches—that there is something radically wrong in the custom of *a set annual hiring day*; but to the tens of thousands who hire their rooms from month to month the reaction cannot fail to bring prompt relief if only wisely taken advantage of. The evidences of this reaction are apparent in almost every street and avenue in this City, in Brooklyn and in Williamsburgh, and in the advertising columns of the daily papers.

Notices of "houses to let" or "rooms to let" are conspicuous all along the route of the avenues as far as Yorkville, five and six in a block; the same is true of those side streets where such notices ever do appear. Of course the proportion of notices placarding houses to let are few compared to those advertising rooms to hire, but they are sufficiently numerous to show conclusively that there was room, and to spare, for those who wanted houses, and that at least *some* landlords have made a great mistake in their demand for exorbitant advances in rent. But the number of placards telling of "Rooms to Let" and "Floors to Let," and "Part of this House to Let," is astounding, when it is recollected the hubbub preceding the 1st of May, and the disconsolate wails of the unhappy wanderers who went from street to street in the vain search for a resting-place.

The offices of rent agents are scarcely less numerous than they were two months ago. They are to be found on the avenues in almost every alternate block, and with each may be found a very long list of "suitable apartments." At the door of one in Third-avenue, for instance, may be seen no less than twenty-one notices of "houses for sale," eighteen "to let," with a list of available apartments too long for out-door exhibition, which is most courteously tendered you on inquiry inside.

If there be any thing more remarkable than another, as a development of this state of things, it is the agreeable change in the manner of address of both the agents and the ladies who show the apartments. The rudeness which characterized the greater number of these, when applicants crowded upon them, was extreme, and especially painful to those whose poverty does not necessarily deprive them of their feelings. Now, agents are sure "they have just got the thing to suit you," however unambitious your desires; and, save in very few instances indeed, the question "how many children have you?" is rarely put. If you want but a second or even a third floor, you are received with as much *empressement* as you would have been two months ago if you wished to rent the Moffat Mansion and the agent had it to let. The agent writes you a list to choose from, and when you call to see the apartments you find the lady who shows the rooms to be the nicest person imaginable, and regret that the apartments don't suit, (if they don't,) since it deprives you of frequent intercourse with such a pleasant neighbor; and yet, ten to one, this is the same old snarler who would have turned you from the door on the eve of May, if you had mentioned the word "baby."

Agreeable as it may be to record this moral change observable in agents or those they represent, it is a still more pleasing task to write the change which accompanies it in the reduced rent now demanded from those to whom such a reduction is a matter of great importance. Floors for which a rent of $35 to $40 per month was asked before May, may now be had, or as good as they, for $25 to $30; and suites of apartments of four rooms may be had, as per placard, in Second, Third and Fourth-avenues for monthly rents as low as $12 to $15. As a consequence of this reduction, very many families hiring by the month, who had to pay the rent demanded of them on 1st May, have now notified the agents that they must either reduce the rent or they will go elsewhere.

It might be supposed, when the trouble and expense of moving are considered, that the profit of this procedure is a doubtful one, but if the occupant of a floor for which he now pays thirty dollars, can have as good a floor for twenty, his saving of one month's rent will cover the cost of his moving, leaving him to reap monthly afterwards the benefit of the economical change. Ten dollars per month is considered compensation for a large amount of inconvenience by a poor man or his wife, and the annoyance of pulling down and nailing up again are forgotten long before the beneficial effect of the saving has ceased to show itself.

To sum up, then, vacant houses are numerous, idle apartments are plenty. Those who have hired by the year at a monstrous rental, as all did who hired at all in May last, can but await patiently another May, by which time it is hoped the views of renters and rentees will approximate more closely. Those who have hired from month to month need not wait; they can help themselves at once if they will. If they are over-charged, as ninety-nine in every hundred of them are, since they pay twice as much at least as the value of their holding, let them look out for a cheaper floor, which they can find now easily. It is probable that the landlords and the agents begin to realize the presence of this reaction and that the may prefer retaining good tenants at a reduced rent to risking their places lying idle perhaps to May next. If this be so a demand that they shall reduce the rent to what is now fair market value should be prudently complied with, and trouble saved to all parties. Those who buy shelter ought to have it at the market rate at most. Those who buy it once a month must have it reduced in price as the market falls. It is falling now.

BERNARD FRIERY AND FRANK FERRERO.

A Visit to these Unfortunate Men in the Tombs—Contrast Between the Two—The one Vindictive, the other Passive—What they Say, and how they Entertain the Sad Prospect of Execution.

It is sad in any case to visit a fellow-mortal whom disease has brought near to the gates of death, but it is more so—it is a melancholy sight—to look upon beings brought to the hands of the executioner by a long career of vice and crime. In the latter category are Friery and Ferrero, now in the City Prison awaiting resentence for the crime of murder. It will be remembered that Bernard Friery was tried and convicted for the killing of Harry Lazarus, on the night of Jan. 2, 1865. Of the circumstances surrounding the terrible deed it is unnecessary, at present, to say more than that everything that could be done by Friery's counsel was done to avert the ignominy of death under the gallows. The Court of Appeals have sustained the Court below, and as soon as the documents shall have been received by the District-Attorney he will proceed to move for the resentence of Friery to death. The visit referred to was made to Friery on Saturday afternoon. He was not in his cell at the time, as he had just been having an interview with one of his counsel, Mr. John Sedgewick. He was, apparently, very cheerful, and for a moment the writer, not having seen him before, was in doubt whether or not Friery was one of the wardens of the prison. In relation to his fate, he said he was ready for it. "What is life?" said he; "since I came into this prison some of my own friends, who used to come to see me, have gone. Look at the witnesses who gave evidence against me; they have all come to a bad end. So it's only a little while any way." At another point in conversation he said: "I don't make any bravado or bragadocio about it, but, although I did not commit any murder, I mean to die a Christian." He asked if District-Attorney Hall did not feel bitter against him. He was assured that no bitterness existed in Mr. Hall's mind in connection with his case; that he had merely performed a duty which, as an officer of the law, he was sworn to fulfill. He wondered if there was no doubt as to the result of the case in the Court of Appeals. He was told that there was very little reason to hope that the announcement which had reached him was not correct. In response to words of Christian admonition addressed to him he had one monotonous "yes, y-e-s." He feels as healthful and hearty as a person in his circumstances might expect to be. He says he has been dealt with very kindly by the prison officials, but then he adds: "You know it isn't outside after all." It is very evident that Friery desires it to be plainly understood that he will not quail before the gallows. In speaking of the case of Rogers, who was hanged in the Tombs some years ago, Friery asked, "Was he brave?" The answer was, "Barney, yes he was; he died like a Christian." "Ah," said he in reply, "that's it, that's everything." He inquired if, when taken down to the Court for resentence, he and Ferrero would be taken down together? He was told that that was a matter of very little importance, but it was not known in what order that part of the business would be done.

Frank Ferrero, the wife murderer, is a man evidently of vindictive temperament, who, although he is ready to forgive everybody and pray for everybody, wishes his sister-in-law "was on the fire." He is grieved when he speaks of his children—he has three. He was assured that his children would be taken care of, and would never be made the wiser of his fate. He was very much annoyed because the prison authorities refused him the use of a knife and fork and looking-glass. It appears that he had these luxuries furnished to him when he was in a cell on the first tier, but since he was brought down to "Murderers'-row" he has been denied these articles. As on former occasions, he grumbles on account of the better life of Friery, who, he says, gets all he wants, and has a knife, and a fork, and a looking-glass. The "knife and fork and looking-glass" are sure to step in in the course of conversation, no matter what the immediate topic. On being addressed with reference to the importance of preparation for "the worst," the inevitable knife and fork and looking-glass jumped in as readily and almost as naturally as if they were elements in place of salvation. The same thing occurred when he was being told how happy little children were who were with the Sisters of Mercy. Then, although he at first admitted that Mr. Kintzing, his counsel, had been very kind to him, when assured that he had done all that could be done for him, he said no, there were other witnesses who might have been called. This, of course, was a hallucination such is calculated to fill the mind of a man struggling for the last straw that may save him. This part of the interview was also disturbed by the knife and fork and looking-glass. Ferrero is suffering great mental agony, and will have to be put under a very careful guard after his sentence, or he will do some outlandish thing to enable him to avoid the death of the gallows. The prison officials are evidently aware of this, and keep him well watched. He smokes a pipe to drown his sorrow, and insists that he never could have killed the woman he loved so dearly and well as his wife. He was admonished to turn his attention upon things not of this world, and then the visitors bade him good bye, he calling out after them, "God bless you."

The necessary legal documents have not yet been received by the District-Attorney from the Court of Appeals, but as soon as they arrive the usual steps will be taken for the resentencing of the two criminals, Friery and Ferrero.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

General Dullness Outside the City—The Law Obeyed—Arrests.

Within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District, except the County of Westchester and the riverside villages on Staten Island, the dram-shops were, as the law requires them to be, "completely and effectually closed." Outside the district and on Staten Island and in Westchester County, the storm, which threatened in the morning and made itself felt in the afternoon, proved nearly as damaging to the dealers as any prohibitory law could be—for it kept away the thousands who would, had the weather been propitious, have visited their places.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In spite of the lowering clouds, the East Siders pressed into the upward-bound cars on the Second and Third-avenue Railroads and filled them to overflowing before 9 o'clock in the morning, and after that hour it was impossible to get a seat below Eighth-street in a car bound to Westchester. The northward crush continued until noon, and then, a little flurry of rain over the Harlem River turned the human tide.

At Harlem Bridge, where once on Sundays were congregated multitudes of all classes of men, except total abstinence men, and where the Sunday liquor business was, perhaps, more lucrative than elsewhere on the Island, only a few railroad men were to be seen, and they divided their time between their duties and a discussion of the Excise Law. The score of eating-houses near the bridge were open, but they sold nothing stronger than sarsaparilla.

It was observed that all the upward-bound passengers in the Third-avenue cars took through tickets, and it is noteworthy that nine of every ten, on reaching One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, had pressing business across the bridge. The nature of that business was revealed by a half-hour's observation on the Westchester side. Within a hundred yards of the bridge, an enterprising Morrisanian has erected a neat bar-room for the sale of lager-beer, and on Saturday nights he fills his cellar with a supply to last until Monday morning. His place was crowded with every irruption from the Harlem cars, and his visitors were all athirst.

Further on, up the main road in Morrisania, other venders had made preparations for the reception of a very great crowd; but they were disappointed. At Morris Park, at the foot of Fifth-street, in Morrisania, the six bars, two shooting-galleries, bowling-alleys, swings, and policemen of the Westchester kind, were in readiness; but at noon not more than a score of stragglers were on the grounds, and the storm which then set in forbade any hope of a paying business in the afternoon. The lager-beer saloon nearest the bridge, on the Westchester side, probably made a profitable day; but the gardens and saloons north of it transacted a losing business, and were, from morning until nightfall, as dreary as a church-yard.

AT PAUL FALK'S LION PARK BELVIDERE,

on Eighth-avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth-street, preparation had been made for the reception of fifty thousand guests. On Sunday of last week, it having been announced that the Belvidere was to be kept open, about twenty thousand persons visited it; and the number would have been far greater had the multitude not, like a cloud of locusts, eaten the last morsel of food within reach. The edibles having been consumed, hundreds of people started homeward, and meeting others on their way to the gardens, they made the facts known, and thus turned back hundreds, and perhaps thousands who would have gone to the Belvidere to spend a pleasant hour if they could have been promised a lunch with their lager beer. Mr. Falk's suit before Judge Cardozo had extensively advertised the fact that he intended to sell lager-bier yesterday, and it was supposed that all of the thirsty thousands, with thousands of persons who thought that there might be a collision with the police, and other thousands, whose curiosity led them for the first time to visit the Belvidere, would require food and rest. The proprietor had, therefore, employed an extraordinary force of cooks and waiters, to the number of a hundred or more, expecting to realize from one day's profits a sum exceeding the profits of the season in any other German house of entertainment in America—perhaps enough to compensate him for closing his house on Sundays after the 4th of July next. Unluckily for the opulent landlord of the fashionable and commodious Belvidere, Jupiter Pluvius ruled, and not a thousand persons visited the grounds during the day.

The Lion Brewery—or the Belvidere Gardens, as you will—having become the head centre in a contest which promises to be entertaining to the lawyers, a rapid survey of the premises may be not out of place. Mr. Falk has sixteen acres of ground opposite the northwest corner of the Central Park, and this land, under the hands of a skillful landscape gardener, has been made to seem an extension of the Park. Previous to the time when the Park Commissioners acquired domain as high up as One Hundred and Tenth-street, the Lion Brewery, then on these grounds, was a profitable and valuable property; and when the extension of the Park had been decided upon, Mr. Falk resolved to erect a house of the largest class, with a view to taking the lion's share of the Central Park custom. He accordingly put up the Belvidere hotel building adjoining his extensive brewery. The front on Eighth-avenue is three stories in height and 155 feet in length. Seen from the cars, it presents the remarkable spectacle of an ornate roofed building with three floors and no sides. On the ground-floor are seats for about 500 persons. The second floor is a vast hall, a parallelogram in form, with a stage for musicians at the extreme southern end. This hall may seat a thousand guests, or it may, at short notice, be converted into a dancing floor. Another covered floor of like dimensions is above this. West from these music and dancing halls are the bar-room, general restaurant and ladies' dining-room, three spacious apartments on each floor, each 40x75 feet in area, and all capable of dining more than 2,000 persons simultaneously. Beyond this long building are the main buildings of the brewery, extending westward about 150 feet, and making an almost unbroken front of three hundred feet in length. On the surrounding grounds are commodious sheds for horses. The buildings and grounds are estimated to be worth $1,500,000.

Yesterday placards were up in the bar-rooms notifying the guests that the landlord would sell no *liquors* on Sundays. It is the theory of the Germans that lager-beer is not intoxicating, and therefore not, in the ordinary sense, a liquor. They hold that it is a harmless beverage styled bier, and not the inebriating article known as beer; and they insist upon and will strive to maintain in the Courts the proposition that if the Legislature had intended to stop the sale of lager-beer the law would have mentioned lager-beer. They can see no difference between root-beer and lager-beer, neither of which is touched in terms by the law. This point, it is understood, is next to be argued after Judge Cardozo shall have rendered his decision in the pending suit of Paul Falk against Jackson S. Schultz and others of the Excise Board.

IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Very few arrests were made yesterday morning for violations of the new Sunday law, as liquor-dealers and saloon-keepers have learned to keep a bright look-out for the witching hour of midnight, when the Station-house doors open wide, and the night-relief issues forth for their round of duty. In the Jefferson Market Police Court, Henry Zimmer, of No. 60½ East Fourteenth-street, and Patrick Cunan, of No. 228 Seventh-avenue, were arraigned before Justice Dodge on charge of having violated the fourteenth section of the Excise Law. Both were required to find $300 bail to answer, Zimmer only succeeding in doing so before the Court closed for the day.

In the Tombs Court, Henry Fiarks, of No. 1 Greenwich-street; Bridget Pendergast, of No. 37 Cherry-street; Charles Wilson, of No. 94 Greenwich-street; and John O'Leary, of No. 23 Cherry-street, were arraigned on similar charges and required to find bail in the sum of $300 each to answer the complaints.

No arrests for alleged violations came up for adjudication before the Third or Fourth District Police Courts. The following is the

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE BY THE POLICE.

Precincts.	Violations of Excise Law.	Intoxication.	Disorderly Conduct.	Precincts.	Violations of Excise Law.	Intoxication.	Disorderly Conduct.
1	1	0	0	16	1	0	2
2	0	1	0	17	1	0	0
3	0	1	0	18	0	0	2
4	5	6	0	19	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	20	1	0	1
6	3	1	0	21	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	23	0	1	0
9	0	1	0	26	0	0	1
10	2	0	0	27	1	4	0
11	0	0	5	28	0	0	1
12	0	0	3	29	1	1	1
13	2	0	1	30	0	0	0
14	0	1	0	31	0	0	0
15	1	1	2	32	0	0	0
Total					20	18	19

IN BROOKLYN.

The liquor stores in the Eastern and Western Districts of Brooklyn were closed, and the apothecaries and dealers in tobacco and soda had it all their own way. Surreptitiously a whisky-bottle was produced, now and then, from the coat-pocket of a middle-aged traveler, and it is said that a cart-load of contraband beverages was taken over to the neighborhood of Calvary Cemetery at about the time of the Fenian funeral.

ON STATEN ISLAND

the liquor-stores were open, and dispensing beverages of all kinds; but here, too, the storm interposed to damage the venders' business. Certain unlicensed dealers on the Island have avowed their determination to sell in spite of the Board of Excise, and abide the event.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet and dull day in Hoboken, probably in consequence of the rainy afternoon. There were probably not to exceed five thousand visitors, most of whom went over early in the day, and went to the various resorts on the Hill. The afternoon visitors were mostly of the class who wanted their regular bitters.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Meeting.

The Hoboken Spring Race Meeting commences to-morrow and continues over the ensuing three days. Judging from present indications, the meeting promises to be brilliantly successful; the number of thoroughbred horses already arrived at the track being unprecedentedly numerous, the programme of sport abundant and attractive, and the arrangements for the conveyance of visitors, and their comfort while there, of the most complete character. The Management have made arrangements with the Erie Railroad Company to run special trains for the conveyance of intending spectators at frequent intervals direct to the Course, commencing at 9:15 A. M. and continuing at 10, 11:45 and 12:15, returning when the races are over, and at the low excursion rate of 35 cents. The racing itself, judging from the published programme in our advertising columns, will be equal, if not absolutely superior, to any ever seen before in the North. There are four days' sport; on the first (to-morrow) are three races, commencing with the Jersey Stakes, a half mile dash for all ages, for which Mr. Evans' gr. c. *Throgmeck, Jr.*, (who was a double winner at the recent Paterson meeting;) Col. McDaniels' ch. m. by *Knight of St. George*, and his ch. g. by *Mohican* are entered. This will prove a very interesting race, for although the "gallant gray" is wonderfully fast, the other two are well-known to be flyers at this particular distance, and the selection of the absolute winner will be a difficult task. The second race is a selling race, mile and a half dash, the entries to which close this evening. The concluding event of the day is the race for the Ferry Stake for all ages, two mile heats; all horses carrying 100 lbs., except three year olds, which carry their appropriate weight, 90 lbs. For this race the following eight gentlemen have subscribed, and will name their horses the evening previous: Messrs. Watson, Hunter, Morris, Puryear, Sanford, Bush, McDaniel, and Bowie Hall. The starters that we may anticipate seeing represent these gentlemen, if fit and well on the day, are *Captain Moore, Loadstone, Throgmeck, Jr., Millcreek, Thunder, Oakland, Kentucky* or *Arcola*, and *Richmond* or *Baltimore*. A more exciting race or a larger field of starters may probably not be seen in the North for a long time to come, and with the scale of equal weights between four and five year olds and aged horses, it may truly be said to be anybody's race. On the second day is the hurdle race, with the same horses that ran at Paterson in a similar race, (with the addition of *Nightlock*,) but now carrying widely different weights; they are *Zigzag*, 165 lbs.; *Nannie Craddock*, 162 lbs.; *Roscoe*, 135 lbs.; *General Williams*, 166 lbs., *Nightlock*, 135 lbs., and Mr. Read's mare, 115 lbs. This is followed by a dash race of two miles and a quarter, and the Hoboken Stake, a race for three year olds only, mile heats, for which *Dot*, *Enchantress*, and Mr. Morris' *Prophet* filly are entered. On the third day there are four very interesting races, comprising two dashes of two and a-half miles each; a two-mile heat race, and the Sanford Stake for two year olds, dash of half a mile, for which eleven young ones are entered, all or nearly all of which will start. These are Mr. Cameron's imported *Maid of Honor* (who won the two-year old race at Paterson,) and *Hampton Court;* Col. Bush's *Red Wing;* Mr. Puryear's *Blizen;* Mr. T. B. Read's two colts, (a gray and a bay,) by *Breckenridge;* Denis Ready's *Lizzie Worthman;* Mr. Watson's *Bonnie Doon* and *Jerbul;* and Mr. Morris' gr. c., by *Eclipse*, who ran second to *Maid of Honor* at Paterson. This race will be one of the most exciting of the meeting.

On the fourth day, the steeple chase will be the great source of attraction, this kind of sport becoming vastly popular with our citizens, who will congregate in thousands to witness the exciting and somewhat dangerous contest. It is the latter quality, indeed, that renders this race so attractive and exciting, and invests it with peculiar fascination even to the lady spectators. The entries are the same as in the hurdle race, with the addition of *Copeck* and *Lady Wolf*. This is followed by a two mile dash, and then the great three mile heat race for the Press stake, which concludes the sport of the meeting. For this race there are seven entries, being the same as in the Ferry stake, except Mr. Morris, and the same horses that start in the latter will probably fight their battle over again in the Press stake over the longer distance of ground, so that a magnificent contest may justly be anticipated without fear of disappointment. Altogether the auspices under which the meeting commences are of the most flattering and favorable character. The manager, Col. McDaniels, is one of the oldest and most esteemed turfmen in America, having for a long period been the proprietor of the Broadrock Course, at Richmond, Va., and his long experience and extensive connection with racing men and race-horse owners, are sufficient guarantees that as the director of the Hoboken Race Meeting he will be found "the right man in the right place."

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ROBBING HER LANDLADY.

On the 16th of April last, Mrs. Christina Schwartz, residing at No. 59 Crosby-street, had her trunk robbed of $70 in U. S. Treasury notes, and she was subsequently informed by Kitty Blair that the larceny had been committed by Jennie White *alias* Elizabeth Henry, one of the lodgers. Jennie disappeared and was not seen until Saturday, when Mrs. Schwartz caused her arrest by Officer Westermann, of the Eighth Precinct. On being arraigned, the prisoner was committed to answer the charge, in default of $2,000 bail. She is 28 years of age and a native of Ireland.

LARCENY OF A TRUNK.

Charles E. Bessey and Charles Fleury occupied a room at No. 69 Mercer-street, an on Friday, Charles the second carried away a trunk belonging to his room-mate, containing a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $90. He was arrested by Officer Moore, of the Eighth Precinct, and arraigned before the Court. Augustus Leperle, residing in the same house, testified that the accused had admitted to him that he had stolen the trunk, and had given it to a French sailor whose name was unknown. Fleury was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is 36 years of age, and a native of Bordeaux, France.

UNPROFITABLE TENANTS.

On the 1st inst. William Russell and Charles Wade rented a room at No. 1,146 Broadway, from George W. Lovejoy, and after occupying said room for two days they suddenly disappeared, when two silk dresses, a dress coat, a revolver, and a silver watch, of the aggregate value of $175, and $205 in United States Treasury notes were missed from the apartments, andoccupied by Mr. Lovejoy's family. Search was made for the absconding tenants without much success, however, until Saturday night, when Russell was arrested in the Bowery by Officer Braunick, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on information of Lovejoy. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He is 21 years of age and a native of this City. Wade has not yet been arrested. The stolen property was not recovered.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer Winters, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Christopher Brown, of No. 147 East Twenty-fourth-street, on a charge of having cruelly beaten his horse with a cart-rung, in violation of the act to prevent cruelty to animals. The prisoner was required to find bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A FATHER CHARGES HIS SON WITH BURGLARY.

Officer Dowdell, of the Court squad, arrested Solomon C. H. Murphy, a lawyer, 23 years of age, on a charge of burglary, which was preferred against him by his father, Daniel Murphy, residing at No. 410 Pearl-street, who states in his affidavit, that on the night of the 12th instant, the accused broke off a padlock on the basement door of his (the complainant's) residence, and on entering the premises stole $275 in United States Treasury notes and a gold watch and chain valued at $325. On his arrest the prisoner confessed the fact, and gave the officer information which led to the recovery of the stolen property. On being arraigned before the Court, Murphy was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

CARRYING A SLUNG SHOT.

Officer Fleming, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested William McCormick on Saturday night on a charge of carrying a slung shot, which was found on his person when searched at the Station-house. When arraigned before the Court it did not appear that the prisoner attempted to use the weapon; he was, however, required to find bail for his appearance for trial. McCormick is 20 years of age.

SUSPECTED ARSON.

A fire occurred on Friday night last in the restaurant of Augustus Morro, No. 14 Broad-street, causing but slight damage. As indications of arson were apparent Fire Marshal Baker made an investigation, when it was discovered that a hole had been cut through the floor by a plumber to insert a waste pipe, leaving it uncovered. The remains of a partially burned newspaper, saturated with candle-grease was also found where the fire occurred. It appears that Morro had rented the premises at an annual rental of $10,000, but up to the present time he had failed to pay any of the installments, and had also failed to obtain a license from the Excise Board; an insurance of $5,000 had been effected on the stock and fixtures. The investigation resulted in the further discovery that Morro left his place at 7 P. M. on the night of the fire, locking the door and parting with his clerk at the corner of Wall and Broad streets. Upon these facts being ascertained, Capt. Warlow, of the First Precinct, arrested Morro on suspicion of arson. The prisoner was brought before the Court yesterday, and remanded for examination, in order that further evidence might be obtained.

LAW REPORTS.

Remarkable and Important Suit Decided by the Chancery Court of Kentucky—The "Wild and Romantic Character of a New-Yorker"—Interesting Facts and Questions of Law.

Garret Selman and Wife vs. Wm. Lee's Devisees.—In the Campbell Circuit Court of Kentucky, Judge Doniphan presiding, a decision has recently been rendered in the case above entitled. It has been familiarly known as the "Jack Lee Case," and has been in the Court of Chancery for six or seven years. Inasmuch as it presents a remarkable and interesting state of facts, and involves some important questions of law, we give below a brief statement of the case and the judgment of the Chancellor thereon:

It appeared in proof upon the trial that Jack, or John Lee, late of Newport, Ky., was born and brought up in Reade-street, in the City of New-York; that he was a continuous resident there, down to about the 1st of September, 1824; that he came to Newport, Ky., in October, 1824, and was a continuous resident of Newport, except when he made occasional trips to Louisville, St. Louis and New-Orleans, and two or three trips to New-York, until January, 1855, when he died. That after the death of Jack Lee, his brother William came on from New-York, and established in the Campbell Circuit Court, his right, as heir at law, to the estate of his brother, John Lee, and took possession of the same. Some five years thereafter William Lee died, and by the will of said William his orphan children took the property of their late uncle, John or Jack Lee. The plaintiffs, Selman and Ann Eliza, his wife, late Lee, and James Lee, in June, 1860, five and a half years after the death of said Jack Lee, instituted their action in the Campbell Circuit Court against the children of Wm. Lee, claiming the estate of John or Jack Lee, deceased, for his children and heirs at law. It was proven that the father of the plaintiffs, Ann Eliza and James Lee, was named John Lee, and that he was a tailor by trade; that he worked in Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland, in the years 1820-21, and at Seigler's store in the same county, in 1823; that about Christmas, 1822, or New-Year, 1823, he went to Funkstown, where he remained, and followed his trade, during the Winter, Spring and Summer of 1823, down to the Fall of that year, when he went to Hancock, and there entered the tailor shop of one McClelland, and worked for him the Fall of 1823, and the Winter of 1823 and 1824. In the meantime, that is, during the Fall of 1823, and the Winter of 1823 and 1824, he courted one Catherine Garrity, the daughter of an Irish tailor, and was married to her on the 19th of April, 1824, at a toll-gate near Hancock. The tailor, Lee, continued to live at Hancock with his wife down to about December, 1824, when he, with his wife, Catherine, moved to a place called Flintstone, in Alleghany County, Md., and there continuously lived and carried on the tailoring business down to the Spring, Summer or Fall of 1827. Tailor Lee and wife then left Flintstone, and again took up their residence at Hancock, in Washington County, Md., twenty-six miles distant from Flintstone, where he lived with his wife and carried on tailoring the Fall of 1827 and down to the Spring of 1828, when it appears he left his wife. It also appeared in proof that about nine years after this tailor Lee left his wife at Hancock, she was married by the same Catholic priest, (who married her to tailor Lee,) to an Irishman named Farrell. That Farrell and wife moved about the year 1840 to Cincinnati, Ohio. That there her daughter (Ann Eliza) married Selman, and about 1845 she and her husband took up their residence in Newport, Ky., where, too, Mrs. Farrell, after the death of Farrell, lived and knew the late John Lee, of Newport, and yet neither she nor her daughter ever set up any claim, either to his person or his property, until 1860. There was no claim to any relationship until Lee had been in his grave five and one-half years.

A large amount of testimony was taken in New-York City by Dennis McMahon, Esq., counsel for the New-York heirs, which had an important bearing on the case, and showed that the two Lees were distinct personages.

The question submitted to the Court for decision was this: "Have the plaintiffs shown that the tailor John Lee, of Maryland, was identical with the New-York and Newport Jack or John Lee, or does the proof fail to show it?"

The following is the judgment of the Court:

"The only question for the Chancellor to settle in all these cases is who are the heirs of the late John Lee, of Newport; and in determining this issue, I may be permitted to remark that this case has been full of interest to me. The wild and romantic character of John Lee, of New-York, loses none of its interest in the debaucheries of Lee, of Newport; while even the Lee of Maryland has some romance around his career. That John Lee of Newport and John Lee of New-York were one and the same person, does not admit of any doubt, while I am equally satisfied that John Lee, the father of Mrs. Selman, was not the John Lee of Newport. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that Selman and wife and James Lee have no claim to the property of John Lee, and their answer and cross-petition be now dismissed, at the costs of plaintiff."

The attorneys in the case were Burrows & Caldwell, Stevenson & Myers, and J. R. Hallam, for the plaintiffs, *i. e.*, the tailor Lee's heirs, of Maryland; and Ira Root and F. M. Webster for the defence, *i. e.*, the New-York heirs, and Dennis McMahon, of New-York, was advising and directing counsel in that city.

Judgment in favor of the New-York heirs. The value of the property is $12,000.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named deceased persons have been duly proved and admitted during the past week: John Ward, A. B. Nelson, Wilhelm Zimmerman, John J. Myer, Dr. Henry G. Cox, Geo. Edmunds, Ann E. Erford. None of the above-named wills contain provisions of interest to the public. The will of Daniel Monroe bequeaths to the disciples of the church in Seventeenth-street, all the money due to him from them, either on bond and mortgage or otherwise. The executors of his will are also directed to pay over to the above-named church $1,000, which is to be invested, and the accruing interest of the same to be applied to the support of the library of the Sunday-school attached to the Church. To the New-York Juvenile Asylum he contributes $500; to the Trustees of Bethany College, of Brook County, Virginia, $1,000; to the American Bible Society, $500.

In Court of Appeals.

The Richmondville Union Seminary, &c., Respondents, vs. John McDonald, Jr., Appellant.—This was an action brought to recover for an alleged subscription for shares of its capital stock. The defendant subscribed for eight shares of the stock ($200.) The subscription was in due and proper form, and was proved at the trial. The plaintiff also proved that the Seminary buildings were erected and school commenced. It was also proved, under exceptions, that the plaintiff incurred large expenses on the faith of the subscriptions, &c.

Defendant claimed that his mere subscription to the paper did not make him liable unless the same was accepted by the plaintiff, and he became a legal stockholder, of which he insisted there was no evidence, and also that his promise was without consideration, &c.

This Court held that the paper signed by the defendants, being in the form of a subscription to the stock of the plaintiff, and the defendant, at the the time of subscribing, being requested to take stock, and then subscribing for the same when the paper was presented, together with the facts that the paper thus signed, &c., came to the plaintiff and was produced at the trial as the true basis of the plaintiff's cause of action, was sufficient evidence of acceptance by the plaintiff of the defendants' right to the number of shares of stock subscribed. That the obligation resting on the corporation to issue stock to the defendant, and his consequent power to control the corporation to the extent of his stock, constituted a sufficient consideration to sustain his promise to pay for it. That he was therefore liable to pay his subscription, and the judgment was therefore affirmed with costs.

The People, plaintiffs in error, vs. Jose Gonzales T. Formandes, defendant in error.—The defendant was jointly indicted with one Salvador, *alias* Pellicier, for the murder of Otero, in November last. He was tried at the Kings County Oyer and Terminer, in January, and convicted of murder in the first degree. The conviction was reversed at the March General Term on the ground that the Court erred in admitting proof that the clothing worn by the defendants on the night of the murder was found, at the time of their arrest, to be marked with spots which had the appearance of stains of blood, and in permitting the clothes thus stained to be inspected by the jury. The ground of the exception was that no witness, not experts, as chemists, &c., were competent to establish the fact that the spots found on the clothing of the defendants were blood stains. But this Court held that the evidence properly received that such stains found upon the clothing or person of the party accused had always been recognized among the ordinary indices of homicide; that the practice of identifying them by circumstantial evidence, and by the inspection of witnesses and jurors had the sanction of immemorial usage in all criminal tribunals; that proof of the character and appearance of the stains by those who saw them, had always been regarded by the Court as primary and legitimate evidence; that such evidence is in no sense secondary in its character; that the degree of force to which it is entitled depends upon a variety of circumstances, to be considered and weighed by the jury.

The judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed and that of the Court of Oyer and Terminer affirmed, and the proceedings were remitted to the Supreme Court to the end that they should direct the sentence to be executed accordingto law.

Francis Ferris vs. The People.—The plaintiff in this case was indicted, tried and convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree in the Court of General Sessions, in and for the City and County of New-York, and sentenced to death. His conviction was affirmed in the Supreme Court, and the prisoner brought his writ of error to this Court. He claimed that there should be a renewal of the condition, on the ground that the Court of Sessions had tried him after the expiration of the trial week of its term, &c.; also, on the ground that the Court had overruled the challenge by the prisoner to the array, and that the conviction, &c., was against him.

This Court were unanimously of the opinion that under the provisions of the act of 1860 (ch. 208) the Court had full authority to try the prisoner after the expiration of the third week of its term, as the provisions of that act were applicable to the Court of Sessions of the City and County of New-York. The Court also held that irregularities in drawing the jury were not such as could by an possibility have changed the persons composing the jury; and, therefore, the prisoner could not have been injured thereby; for which reason such irregularities were not a sufficient cause for challenge to the array; and as the verdict was clearly sustained by the evidence, the Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and remanded the cause to have the sentence of death carried into execution.

John M. Preskett, Appellant, vs. Clara Leonard, Administratrix and Survivor of Darius W. King, Respondent.—This was an action upon a promissory note, made and executed by the firm of H. & D. W. King to the plaintiff, on the 9th of October, 1852. Two days after the firm made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors, requiring them to collect, &c., and pay all their debts due, or to become due, against them for money actually borrowed, including also a debt due S. & W. Merrick for flour—all payments to be made *pro rata*. The note of the plaintiff was within the provisions of the assignment, it having been given for borrowed money. On the 11th of July, 1853, the assignee paid upon plaintiff's note $77 02, and the indorsement was made upon it. This action was commenced on 16th day of October, 1858, it being within six years from the time of making the payment by the assignee, but more than six years after the execution of the assignment. This Court held that the payment by the assignee, in October, 1853, of the sum belonging to the plaintiff as his *pro rata* share of the moneys collected under the assignment was not to be deemed to be the act of the defendant's intestate in any such sense as to take the case from under the statute of limitations; that a payment by a general assignee, holding in trust for creditors, was not to be deemed to be the act of the assignee, etc. Judgment was, therefore, affirmed, on the ground that a cause of action, otherwise barred by the statute of limitation, would not be received by a payment made by the assignee of the debtor.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 16.

By Justice Ingraham.

Thos. M. Tyng *vs.* Levi B. Tyng; motion granted, on conditions, &c. Jenkins Van Schaik *vs.* Hezekiah W. Whitney; motion denied; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide event. Jane Weeks *vs.* William Elliott; motion denied, with costs. John Alfred *vs.* Elizabeth Alfred; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. John L. Faher, et al. *vs.* Jas. M. Cutler, et al.; the escutcheon or figure surrounding the name, both with large and small bundles, is an imitation of the one used by the plaintiff, with some slight alterations, and calculated to deceive; in these the plaintiffs may have a right as a trade mark, and the evidence shows such to have been used by him for a very long time; I think he is entitled to continue the injunction as to any use of them; the words are not such as to give any one a right to the exclusive use of them; the injunction must be modified accordingly. Jennie B. Hilton, &c. *vs.* Geo. W. Miles, &c.; the receipts for May sent should have been applied to these claims; motion denied; Garrett H. Striker *vs.* Robert B. Minturn; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

White *vs.* White; see memorandum with clerk.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People *vs.* John Henry—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Emma Lingard—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* George Allen—robbery.
The People *vs.* Sebastian Guigler—robbery.
The People *vs.* John O'Donnell, Peter Glendon, Patrick McMahon—robbery.
The People *vs.* Thomas McGloin—burglary.
The People *vs.* Christopher Dierks—burglary.
The People *vs.* James Flynn—burglary.
The People *vs.* Jacob Levy—burglary.
The People *vs.* Michael Griffin—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Courtney—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Garbitt, Douglas Martin—receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Nicholas Holden—receiving stolen goods; three cases.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Held by Barnard, P. J. and Clerke and Sutherland, J. J. Non-enumerated motions and the balance of the preferred causes.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Calendar unchanged.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3055, 1115, 903, 879, 989, 1471, 1337, 1296, 1297, 1581, 1261, 371, 79, 723, 923, 971, 969, 1017, 809, 565. Court opens at 10 A. M. *Part II.*—Held by Justice Grover at No. 71 Duane-street, opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 866, 1456, 862, 1288, 1202, 852, 818, 1172, 1100, 638, 1082, 315, 824, 606, 930, 334, 968, 312, 906, 1316.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Both parts adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Held by Justice McCunn.—Nos. 42, 11, 41.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Both parts adjourned for the month.

Common Pleas—General Term.—Will open at 11 A. M. by all the Judges, and will continue the balance of the month.

Marine Court—Trial Term.—Gross, J.—Twenty causes called each day.

58—Sherry *vs.* Mullaine. 72—Bearden *vs.* The Atlantic Steamship Company. 93—Scott *vs.* Barresa. 89—Morris *vs.* Cooley. 95—Schwuckhard *vs.* Graw. 96—Schwuckhard *vs.* Graw. 97—Corning *vs.* Lee. 99—Mass *vs.* Thompson. 100—Halsey *vs.* Gregory. 104—Bowman *vs.* Kellman. —Levi *vs.* Lay. —Topping *vs.* Jacobs. —Courtney *vs.* Johnson. 107—Harris *vs.* Kurzman. 108—Meiha *vs.* Bauer. 109—McCormick *vs.* McCune. 110—Wolfe *vs.* Cohn. 111—McKenley *vs.* Farron. 112—Hart *vs.* Supe. 114—Gallagher *vs.* Rodgers.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Albany, Saturday, June 16.

The Day Calendar for Monday, June 18, embraces the following numbers: 126, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141 and 142.

The Court adjourned until 9:30 o'clock Monday morning, June 18.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness, and purity." Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne Water and Cocoaine for the Hair.—*Christian Guardian*, Toronto.

[Advertisement.]

Toilet Preparations.—The country is full of preparations for beautifying the complexion, renewing youth, etc.; but the only preparation that will effectually remove those brown and yellow spots, called moth-patches, or the still more disagreeable blemishes called freckles, is Perry's justly celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

June 17—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—Aug. Lentz, H. Hoffmann, J. Muller and wife, J. N. Langstroh, B. Betterstein, G. Rosenthal, A. Sundheims, H. Dittmer, F. A. Benedict and wife, A. de Greiff and wife, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Bees, O. Hoffman, W. Eggeriht and wife, W. Bainbridge, W. Francis and wife, S. Starmer (1st) and wife, S. Sturmer, (2d,) L. Phillippi, L. Weissmann and sister, G. A. Muller and wife, J. Hirsch, F. Betley, D. Burbach and family, P. Boell, S. Carr, H. Beeks, J. Richardson, W. Jones, H. Wolleneiker and others.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—Col. A. Smith and lady, 2 Misses Mitchell, Mrs. O. Lubett, Mrs. James, Miss Hunter, Mrs. J. Gragg, Miss McCumberlain, Maj. Saxton, wife and child, H. Tyles, C. P. Daly, A. Summer, J. F. Carter, J. Ferguson, J. H. Wright, E. McLaughlin, D. Quigley, W. A. Jackson, J. B. Casey, H. M. Lunt, J. Brown, P. Donald, O. F. German, T. Crabtree, J. A. Edmonston, F. B. Long, P. Ramille, J. Arnold, E. P. Long, 2 Misses Harper, Mrs. F. Ludttoe, Dr. Durant.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—Miss Barnes, Miss Bent, Miss Benson, Miss Bateman, Miss C. Smith, Miss F. Booth, Miss E. J. Booth, Miss Mary M. Harris, J. R. Russell, N. Eppinger, N. H. Austin, Mr. Fetherstone, Mrs. Bunn and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets...... 7 33 | Moon sets.....11 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 31 | Gov. Island.12 20 | Hell Gate..... 1 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool June 5, with mdse. and 435 passengers to E. Cunard. June 9, lat. 51 42, lon. 27 14, passed ship Progress, bound W.; 10th, lat. 51, lon. 33 30, ship Roseneath, bound E.; 13th, lat. 46 09, lon. 53 12, one of the Montreal steamships, bd. E.; 16th, at 6:15 P. M., Fr. steamship Ville de Paris; 7:15, steamships Hermann and Allemania, do.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Otendorp, Bremen 3d, via Southampton 6th inst., 6 P. M., with mdse. and 778 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. ...th inst., off Goodwin Sands, saw Brem. ship Argonaut; 8th, lat. 50 03, lon. 14 15, saw Br. ship Burmah; 10th, lat. 48 48, lon. 27 56, Br. steamship City of Boston, bound E.; 11th, lat. 47 26, lon. 33 12, Br. steamship John Fraser.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 15th inst., 10 miles N. E. of Fryingpan Shoals, saw steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana; 16th, lat. 37 40, lon. 74 35, spoke brig Orianthro, from West Indies for Philadelphia.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., June 14, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 15th, off Hatteras, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, bd. S.

Steamship Vixen, Lewis, Richmond, Va., 30 hours, with cotton, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Steamer Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Mobile, (Brem.,) Wieting, Bremen 27 ds., with mdse. and 662 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had 1 birth and 4 deaths.

Ship Martha, (Pruss.,) Lewis, Liverpool 43 ds., with salt to order.

Ship Hemisphere, (Br.,) Benson, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Salamanda, (Pruss.,) Keiser, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Susan Jane, (of Nassau,) Huxford, Point Petre, Guadaloupe, 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Auguste Louise, (Hol.,) Hansen, Cardiff 27 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Pedro, Pickett, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Peck & Church.

Brig Arichat West, (of Arichat,) Paon, Kay Francis 11 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Emily Comer, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Waycott, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Nigretta, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Yabeco, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Zovanette Jantine, (Dutch,) Wegener, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides, &c., to master. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Suwanee, McCobb, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses to Smith & Co.

Brig Silkmorth, Crishop, of and from Sunderland 38 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Siteman, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Satilla, Rockwell, St. Johns, P. R., May 26, via Norfolk 4 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. J. D. Burling, Shaw, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with ordnance to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Fashion, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. War Steed, Hulse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. Moulton, Crowley, Addison 7 ds., with spars.

BELOW—1 brig, unknown.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 15.—Arr. brig H. B. Emery, Philadelphia, for Boston; Avondale, Bangor, for Bridgeport; schrs. Empress, Matanzas, for Boston; Agnes Paine, Georgetown, for do.; Avon and C. E. Heckscher, Philadelphia, for do.; J. C. Patterson, do. for do.; F. A. Hatch, do. for Salem; Louisa Grey, do. for Danversport; Alexander Blue, Baltimore, for Bath; Col. Eddy, Bangor, for New-York; Lady of the Lake, do. for Greenport. Sld. brigs Eudoras, Prince of Wales, schrs. Surf and Ontario.

15th—Arr. schrs. J. E. Leumens, Canema, Philadelphia, for Boston; Diadem, do. for Portland; Wm. Loper, do. for Cohasset; Isabella Thompson, Boston, for Baltimore.

BOSTON, June 17.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; bark Blanche, Ponce; brigs Randolph Payson, Barbados; Star Castle, Cienfuegos; Timothy Field, Remedios.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, June 4, barks Sarah Hobart, for New-York, ldg.; Pathfinder, do. do.; Gen. Sherman, do. do.; New Light, just arr.; brigs Leonard Meyer, wtg.; Nellie Antrim, just arr.; Howard, ldg.; Concord, skg.; Ottawa, dischg.; schr. Ossuena, ldg.

At Kay Francis, June 5, barks Jennie Cobb, of Rockland, for New-York, ldg.; Limerick Lass, of Bangor, do. do.; Walton, of Richmond, do. do.; Lucy Ann, of Searsport, Nickles, do. do.; Jane Young, of New-Bedford, unc.; brigs Jonn Pierce, do.; Metcalf, do.; schr. Martha Maria, for Portland.

At Point Petre, May 30, brigs Conquerall, Foster, wtg.; Fleetwing, Parks, do.; Highland Nancy, Sanders, do.; schrs. Henry Le Blanc, Le Blanc, do.; Elizabeth, Lent, do.

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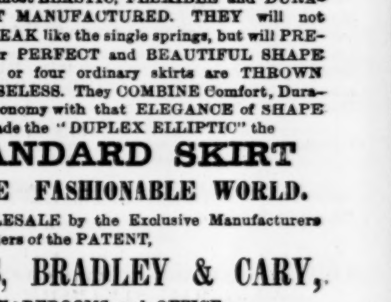

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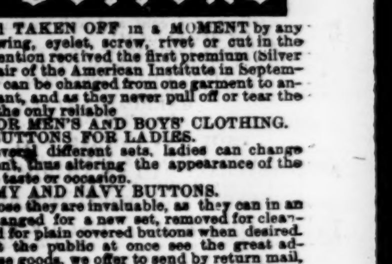

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32, 41, 11, 26, 61, 27, 60, 57, 7, 74, 50, 17, 33.

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